Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

Annual Report
2011 - 2012

Manitoba

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

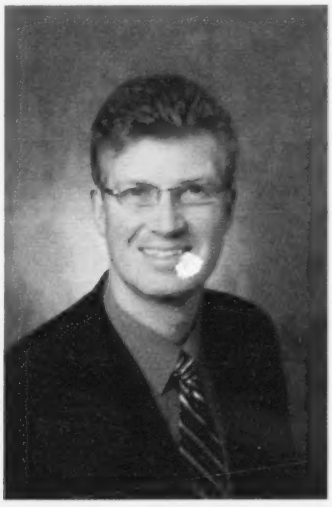
His Honour the Honourable Philip S. Lee, C.M., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Andrew Swan
Minister of Justice
Attorney General



Manitoba

Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General
Room 110 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 0V8

Honourable Andrew Swan
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I am pleased to present the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the period April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012.

The vision of our Department is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood. Each year, we seek to advance this vision through a number of new initiatives. I would like to take this opportunity to set out some of the highlights of those initiatives during 20011/12.

A number of major initiatives were completed that will have important long-term benefits:

- Following significant negotiations, the governments of Manitoba and Canada signed a new agreement to have the RCMP continue to provide provincial policing services across Manitoba. The new 20-year Provincial Police Service Agreement strengthens governance, provides greater financial accountability and establishes measures to monitor and contain costs over time.
- A new correctional centre for women was opened at Headingley. This new facility is closer to the courts, legal counsel and other supports and has 193 beds in a 120,000-square-foot facility that provides room for programming, training, medical assistance, video court appearances, a child-friendly visiting area and space for outside agencies to work with offenders before their release.
- We launched a new Maintenance Enforcement Information Management System that will bring substantial benefits to the families that rely on the services of our Maintenance Enforcement Program. This system now supports the use of electronic banking and pre-authorized debits and is designed to make it as easy as possible for families to get the money that is owed to them and for debtors to meet their obligations to their children and families. The new system also allows us to charge late payment penalties which are forwarded to the recipient.

The Department was responsible for a number of significant legislative initiatives:

- Amendments to *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* now provide for a community safety order to be made that will vacate and shut down a building that has been used to commit a criminal organization offence.
- Groundbreaking legislation was passed to allow for protection orders to keep abusers away from victims of human trafficking and sexually exploited children and to allow victims of human trafficking to sue for compensation.
- Legislation was passed to improve the enforcement of child and spousal support orders, even if one parent or partner lives outside Manitoba. These amendments improve the process by which inter-jurisdictional support orders are obtained, changed and made enforceable and speed up the ability to collect payments from parents living in other provinces and countries.

We continue to build our capacity to hold offenders accountable and to enhance public safety. Highlights include:

- The creation of an integrated Winnipeg Police Service - RCMP Warrant Enforcement Unit.
- Ongoing efforts by the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit to ensure that crime does not pay. Since it started operations in 2009, the unit has filed 94 statements of claim or applications in the Court of Queen's Bench against properties believed to be instruments or proceeds of unlawful activity. In the last year, we have started to re-invest the proceeds of crime collected by this unit, with over $150,000 committed to programs and initiatives related to public safety.
- Additional investments in our Prosecution Service. In the past year, 17 staff positions were added, consisting of 11 new prosecutors and 6 support staff.

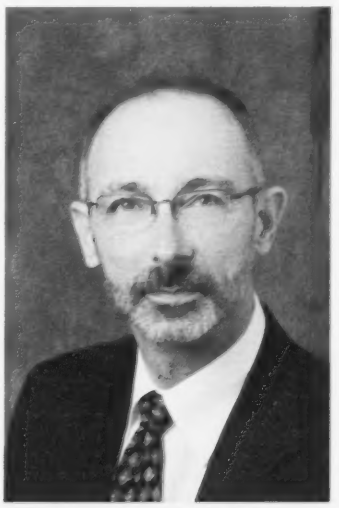
We remain committed to meeting the needs of victims of crime. To improve service to families of missing and murdered women and persons, the Department has created a Family Liaison Contact within its Victim Services Branch. In addition, the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee completed its first review in 2011; over time, its work will assist us in learning from the tragic circumstances of domestic violence and will point the way to new measures that can reduce its incidence.

Finally, the Department's Justice Innovation Branch has been working with our stakeholders and developing initiatives that will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the administration of justice in Manitoba. The allocation of resources within our Department to focus on long-term, systemic reforms is a particularly important and exciting development.

All of this excellent work is made possible by the dedicated and professional workforce of the Department. Our staff work under conditions that are often challenging and I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the excellent results that they produce year after year.

Yours truly,

Jeffrey A. Schnoor, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General



Manitoba

Justice

Sous-ministre de la Justice et sous-procureur général
Palais législatif, bureau 110, Winnipeg (Manitoba), Canada R3C OV8

Monsieur Andrew Swan
Ministre de la Justice
et procureur général
Palais législatif, bureau 104
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le rapport annuel du ministère de la Justice du Manitoba et du Fonds des initiatives concernant l'administration de la justice pour la période du 1er avril 2011 au 31 mars 2012.

Notre ministère aspire à une société sûre, juste et paisible, appuyée par un système de justice équitable, efficace, fiable et accessible. Chaque année, nous nous efforçons d'atteindre cet objectif grâce à plusieurs nouvelles initiatives. J'aimerais profiter de cette occasion pour présenter quelques faits saillants des initiatives de 2011-2012.

Diverses initiatives majeures offrant des avantages à long terme notables ont été menées à bien.

- À la suite d'importantes négociations, les gouvernements du Manitoba et du Canada ont signé un nouvel accord permettant à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada de continuer à offrir des services provinciaux de maintien de l'ordre au Manitoba. Le nouveau Provincial Police Service Agreement, d'une durée de 20 ans, renforce la gouvernance, prévoit une meilleure responsabilité comptable et établit des mesures visant à contrôler et contenir les coûts au fil du temps.
- Un nouveau centre correctionnel pour femmes a ouvert ses portes à Headingley. Ce nouvel établissement est plus proche des tribunaux, des avocats et d'autres soutiens. Les installations d'environ 11 000 m^2 (120 000 pi^2) comprennent 193 places et offrent de l'espace pour les programmes, la formation, l'aide médicale, les vidéo-comparutions devant le tribunal et les visites des enfants, ainsi que pour les organismes externes afin qu'ils puissent travailler avec les détenues avant leur mise en liberté.
- Nous avons lancé un nouveau système de gestion de l'information sur l'exécution des ordonnances alimentaires qui aura des avantages considérables pour les familles ayant recours aux services de notre Programme d'exécution des ordonnances alimentaires. Ce système appuie maintenant l'utilisation des services bancaires en ligne et des prélèvements automatiques et vise à rendre la tâche aussi facile que possible aux familles qui désirent recouvrer les sommes qui leur sont dues ainsi qu'aux payeurs voulant respecter leurs obligations envers leurs enfants et leurs familles. Le nouveau système nous permet également d'imposer des pénalités pour paiement en retard, qui sont ensuite versées au bénéficiaire.

Le ministère a été responsable de plusieurs mesures législatives importantes :

- les modifications apportées à la *Loi visant à accroître la sécurité des collectivités et des quartiers* prévoient désormais une ordonnance de sécurité des collectivités permettant de vider et de fermer un bâtiment qui aurait été utilisé pour commettre une infraction d'organisation criminelle;
- des dispositions législatives sans précédent ont été adoptées afin que les ordonnances de protection permettent de tenir les agresseurs à l'écart des victimes de traite de personnes et des enfants exploités sexuellement. Ces mesures autorisent également les victimes de traite de personnes à intenter des actions en dommages-intérêts;

- l'adoption de dispositions législatives a permis d'améliorer l'exécution des ordonnances alimentaires au profit d'un enfant ou d'un conjoint, même quand l'un des parents ou des conjoints réside à l'extérieur du Manitoba. Ces modifications visent à améliorer le processus qui permet d'obtenir, de modifier ou de mettre à exécution des ordonnances alimentaires réciproques et d'obtenir plus rapidement les paiements de parents résidant dans une autre province ou à l'étranger.

Nous continuons de renforcer notre capacité à tenir les contrevenants responsables et à améliorer la sécurité publique. Les points saillants comprennent :

- la création d'une unité intégrée du Service de police de Winnipeg et de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada chargée de l'exécution des mandats;
- des efforts constants déployés par l'unité chargée de la confiscation de biens obtenus ou utilisés criminellement afin de rendre le crime moins profitable. Depuis le début de ses activités en 2009, l'unité a déposé 94 déclarations et demandes à la Cour du Banc de la Reine concernant des biens qui auraient été utilisés en tant que produits ou instruments d'activités illégales. L'année dernière, nous avons commencé à réinvestir les produits d'activités criminelles confisqués par l'unité, avec plus de 150 000 $ consacrés au financement de programmes et d'initiatives liés à la santé publique;
- des investissements additionnels dans notre Services des poursuites. L'an passé, 17 postes ont été ajoutés, soit 11 nouveaux procureurs et 6 nouveaux employés de soutien.

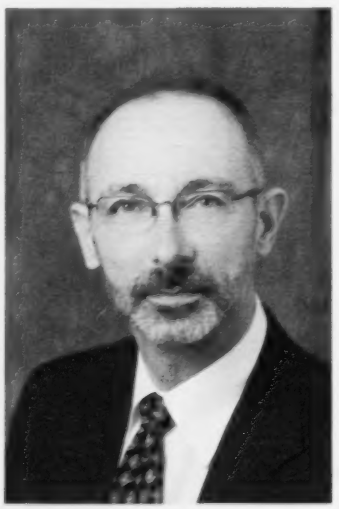
Nous restons déterminés à répondre aux besoins des victimes d'actes criminels. Le ministère a créé un poste d'agent de liaison familiale au sein de la Direction des services aux victimes, afin d'améliorer les services offerts aux familles des femmes et des personnes disparues et assassinées. De plus, le Comité d'examen des décès liés à la violence familiale a terminé sa première évaluation en 2011. À long terme, son travail nous aidera à tirer des leçons des cas tragiques de violence familiale et nous indiquera les nouvelles mesures à prendre afin d'en réduire l'incidence.

Enfin, la Direction des innovations du ministère de la Justice a collaboré avec nos intervenants à l'élaboration d'initiatives visant à améliorer l'efficacité et l'efficience de l'administration de la justice au Manitoba. L'allocation de ressources au sein de notre ministère afin de donner la priorité à des réformes systémiques et à long-terme est une possibilité particulièrement intéressante et importante.

La réalisation de tout cet excellent travail a été rendue possible grâce au personnel professionnel et dévoué de notre ministère. Nos employés travaillent dans des conditions souvent difficiles et ce serait faire preuve de négligence que de ne pas reconnaître les excellents résultats qu'ils produisent chaque année.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma considération respectueuse.

Jeffrey A. Schnoor, c.r.
Sous-ministre de la Justice
et sous-procureur général



Manitoba
spirited energy

Table of Contents

Title	Page
Introduction	9
Report Structure	9
Vision and Mission	9
Organization Chart	11
Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation	12
Executive Administration Component	12
Minister's Salary	12
Executive Support	12
Policy Development and Analysis	13
Operational Administration Component	14
Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)	14
Computer Services	15
Criminal Justice	17
Administration	17
Manitoba Prosecutions Service	17
Provincial Policing	19
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement	19
Victim Services	21
Compensation for Victims of Crime	22
Law Enforcement Review Agency	23
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner	23
Criminal Property Forfeiture	24
Manitoba Police Commission	25
Independent Investigation Unit	26
Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry	26
Civil Justice	27
Manitoba Human Rights Commission	27
Legislative Counsel	28
Manitoba Law Reform Commission – Grant	29
Family Law	29
Constitutional Law	30
Legal Aid Manitoba	31
Civil Legal Services	32
The Public Trustee	32
Corrections	33
Corporate Services	34
Adult Corrections	34
Youth Corrections	35
Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections	37

Courts 38

Court Services 39
Winnipeg Courts 40
Regional Courts 41
Judicial Services 42
Sheriff Services 43

Costs Related to Capital Assets 44

Financial Information Section 45

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote 45
Expenditure Summary 46
Revenue Summary 53
Five-year Expenditure and Staffing Summary 54

Performance Reporting 58

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act 65

Capital Investment 66

Justice Initiatives Fund 67

Sustainable Development 69

Appendices

Appendix I Acts Administered by the Minister of Justice 73
Appendix II Court of Appeal Office 76
Appendix III Court of Queen's Bench Offices 76
Appendix IV Court Centre and Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional 77
Appendix V Contact Information for Departmental Branches, Boards & Agencies 78

Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition, the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the Manitoba government assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,000 employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice (known as the main-appropriation) is broken down into sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting and sustainable development activities. A section on disclosures of wrongdoing by employees was added in 2007/2008.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables and narratives are expressed to the nearest thousand dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Vision and Mission

The vision of Manitoba Justice is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Our mission is to promote a safe, just, and peaceful society by:

- providing a fair and effective prosecution service
- managing inmates in an environment that promotes public safety and rehabilitation
- providing mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters
- providing legal advice and services to government
- providing programs which assist in protecting and enforcing individual and collective rights
- providing support and assistance to victims of crime
- promoting effective policing and crime prevention initiatives in our communities

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

We seek to carry out this mission on the basis of the following guiding principles that are critical to the functioning of our democratic society:

- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on the rule of law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regard to Aboriginal persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventive approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.

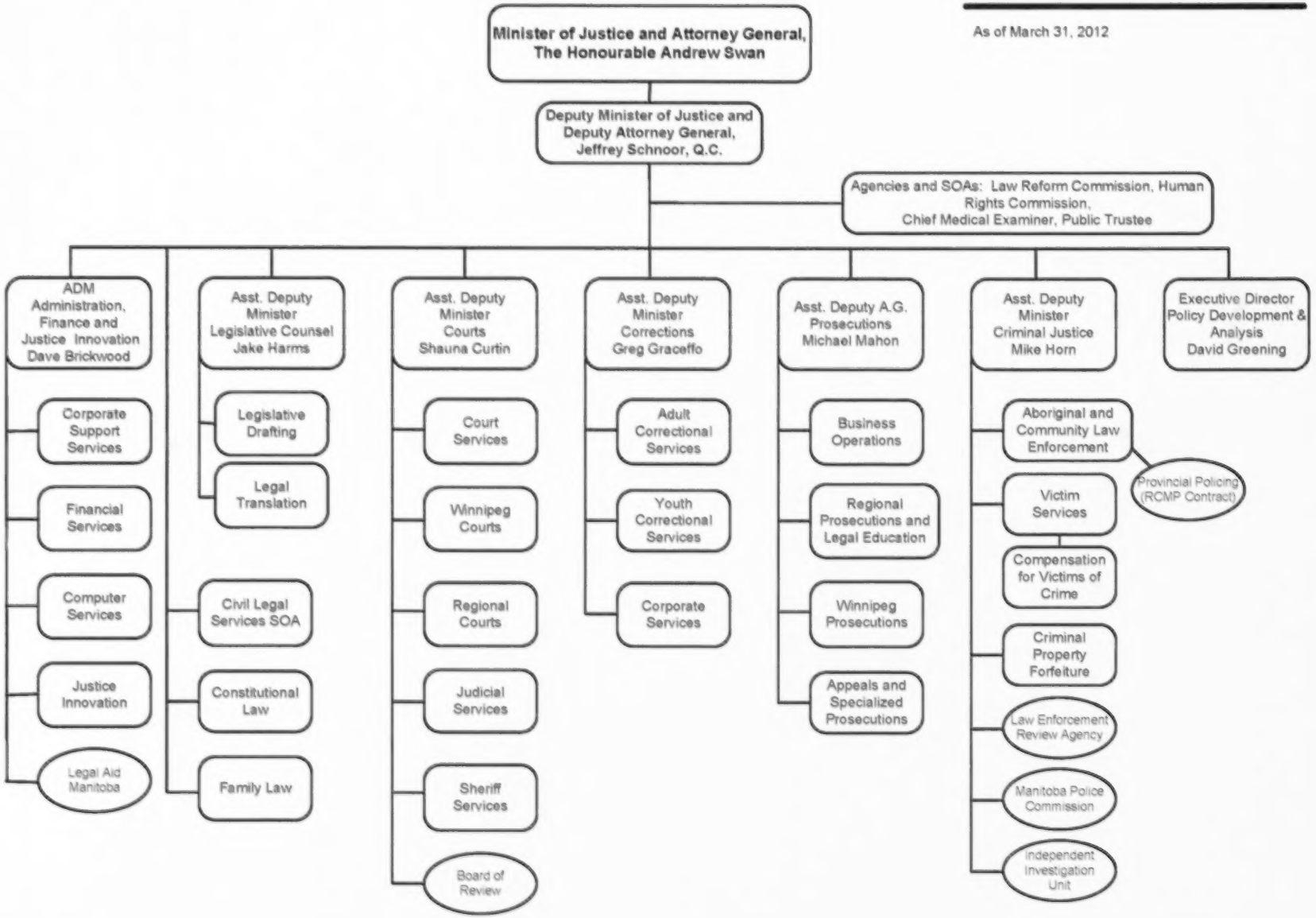
The department's strength comes from its employees. We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and that recognizes employees' commitment, performance and achievements. We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork. We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

To fulfil its role and mission, Manitoba Justice is organized administratively into the following six divisions: Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation, Legislative Counsel, Courts, Corrections, Prosecutions and Criminal Justice. Finances are, however, voted under six main appropriations: administration, finance and justice innovation (04-1), criminal justice (04-2), civil justice (04-3), corrections (04-4), courts (04-5) and costs related to capital assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and special operating agencies (SOA). Special operating agencies are service operations within departments granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.

Manitoba Department of Justice Organization Chart

As of March 31, 2012


Minister of Justice and Attorney General, The Honourable Andrew Swan
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, Jeffrey Schnoor, Q.C.
Agencies and SOAs: Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission, Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee
ADM Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Dave Brickwood
Corporate Support Services
Financial Services
Computer Services
Justice Innovation
Legal Aid Manitoba
Asst. Deputy Minister Legislative Counsel Jake Harms
Legislative Drafting
Legal Translation
Civil Legal Services SOA
Constitutional Law
Family Law
Asst. Deputy Minister Courts Shauna Curtin
Court Services
Winnipeg Courts
Regional Courts
Judicial Services
Sheriff Services
Board of Review
Asst. Deputy Minister Corrections Greg Graceffo
Adult Correctional Services
Youth Correctional Services
Corporate Services
Asst. Deputy A.G. Prosecutions Michael Mahon
Business Operations
Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education
Winnipeg Prosecutions
Appeals and Specialized Prosecutions
Asst. Deputy Minister Criminal Justice Mike Horn
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
Provincial Policing (RCMP Contract)
Victim Services
Compensation for Victims of Crime
Criminal Property Forfeiture
Law Enforcement Review Agency
Manitoba Police Commission
Independent Investigation Unit
Executive Director Policy Development & Analysis David Greening

Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation

The administration, finance and justice innovation appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive administration is comprised of three sub-appropriations identified as minister's salary, executive support and policy development and analysis. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The operational administration component of the division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial services, justice innovation, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of computer systems.

Executive Administration Component

Minister's Salary

The funds voted for minister's salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The attorney general's role is that of chief law officer for the Manitoba government and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As minister of justice, the minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As attorney general, the minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that Cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	37	1.00	37	0	

Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the minister and deputy minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department, developing departmental policy, managing departmental activities and projects, and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the deputy minister works with a team of assistant deputy ministers and executive directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The deputy attorney general is the deputy chief law officer for the Manitoba government, following the attorney general as chief law officer. The deputy attorney general, for example, can prefer an indictment under the *Criminal Code* directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the deputy attorney general may use.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	626	9.00	637	(11)	
Total Other Expenditures	129		95	34	

Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- co-ordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the Manitoba sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the minister and deputy minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at FPT meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (Criminal Justice) and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation
- participates in Manitoba government interdepartmental working groups and committees
- provides policy assistance to other divisions in the development of policies and programs, such as assisting the Prosecution Service of Manitoba to develop prosecution policies, and in the development of criteria for program evaluation

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2011/2012:

- led the development and assisted in the implementation of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to introduce tiered short term motor vehicle driver's licence suspensions for persons operating motor vehicles, vessels, aircraft or railway equipment under the influence of alcohol or drugs and to expand other impaired driving sanctions to operators of vessels, aircraft or railway equipment
- led the development and assisted in the implementation of *The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act*, which allows protection orders to keep abusers away from victims of human trafficking and sexually exploited children and allows victims of human trafficking to sue for compensation

- led the development of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to allow driver's licence suspensions to be imposed on persons convicted of new motor vehicle theft and stolen motor vehicle part offences under the *Criminal Code*
- led policy work on expanding the scope of Manitoba's mandatory ignition interlock requirements for convicted impaired drivers
- led policy work on legislation to prohibit the setting of traps that could injure or kill a person and to permit authorities to inspect properties and remove any such traps from the property
- led policy work on legislation to prohibit the use of animals to protect property where unlawful activity is occurring
- participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the FPT Cybercrime Working group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group, the FPT Sentencing Working Group, and co-chairing the FPT Organized Crime Working Group
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012

1 (c) Policy Development and Analysis

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	371	5.00	443	(72)	
Total Other Expenditures	96		121	(25)	

Operational Administration Component

The Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an assistant deputy minister with oversight of two branches: financial and administrative services (includes Justice Innovation) and computer services.

The assistant deputy minister of the division exercises a governance role and oversees grant funding provided to Legal Aid Manitoba, which functions as an independent Crown corporation. The assistant deputy minister is also the designated officer for receiving and investigating disclosures made by Justice employees under *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

Although not the largest division, the support services provided by Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of four main groups: financial services, administration services, corporate services and justice innovation.

The financial services group assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management. It exercises a comptrollership function to ensure that all revenues are properly accounted for, and that all expenditures are made and reported in accordance with government policies and generally accepted accounting principles.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include procurement in general, sustainable development initiatives, contracts, leases for space and equipment, fleet vehicles, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, staff parking, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA). It also provides leadership and support to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as the development of the department's annual strategic plan, sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages departmental records and maintains the Manitoba Justice Internet website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

The Justice Innovation group was created in 2011 specifically to look at opportunities that would:

- Improve the average time to disposition for criminal matters
- Reduce the number of inmates on remand status through earlier case resolution
- Reduce the number of remands per case

In addition to working with partners across the Department of Justice, the unit works with the key stakeholders in the criminal justice system including the judiciary, police, Legal Aid and the private defence bar to develop and implement changes that will achieve improvements in the above noted areas.

The means of achieving the improvements cover a wide range of areas including organizational changes, policy changes, work process changes, investments in technology, and resource allocation. The team will conduct detailed review and analysis of current processes and their results to develop sound business cases for improvements and/or investments designed to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, recognizing that the rights of the accused must be protected. The approach will be incremental by tackling projects that will, when other changes are made in the future, add to any benefits already achieved through the initial projects.

1 (d) Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,294	19.32	1,388	(94)	
Total Other Expenditures	456		375	81	

Computer Services

The Computer Services (Information Systems) Branch provides vision and leadership in the use of technology to assist the department in accomplishing its goals. The branch either directly provides, or obtains from government shared services, the required services or resources to identify, develop, implement and maintain technology solutions that assist program areas in the delivery of effective services. The branch also has the responsibility of leading the department in an annual prioritization of initiatives that have shown there would be a benefit from the incorporation of technology. This process results in an allocation of the department's resources and is intended to maximize alignment to the department's overall priorities and strategies.

The department's long-term strategy for developing Justice computer systems for criminal matters is referred to as the Cooperative Justice (CJ) initiative. This strategy incorporates the development of independent system modules to meet critical operational needs, while maintaining a technological framework that allows for an easy flow of data between the modules and promotes future integration and sharing of functionality. This approach is seen as the most effective and fiscally responsible method of applying systems and technology solutions to a number of separate but cooperative Justice programs. These programs must work effectively together without compromising their independence from each other. Significant efforts have been made to ensure that all technology components support the program areas' immediate requirements and are consistent with the department's long-term strategies.

The Cooperative Justice initiative continued to be a major focus of the Computer Services Branch in 2011/2012. This initiative, made up of a number of interdependent projects, will enable the provincial criminal court system Criminal Courts Automated Information Network (CCAIN), the prosecutions and victim services system Prosecutions Information Scheduling & Management System (PRISM), and the Corrections Offender

Management System (COMS) to exchange information and significantly enhance the processes requiring inter-divisional co-operation. It will also enable the electronic exchange of information with external partners and agencies such as the Winnipeg Police Service, the Brandon Police Service and the RCMP. The initiative is being reviewed to ensure that the overall strategy is current, that identified projects can be adequately undertaken, and to verify that the underlying technologies deployed to date continue to be appropriate as the initiative moves forward.

Another major initiative focused on the modernization of the Maintenance Enforcement Program's computer system. Development of the new Manitoba Maintenance Management Program (M^3P) is based on an existing application obtained from the Alberta provincial government. Reconfiguring this application significantly reduced the overall cost and time to complete the project, which was operational in December 2011.

Later sections of the report will provide additional detail on information system initiatives being undertaken in the divisions.

1 (e) Computer Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	394	6.00	562	(168)	1
Total Other Expenditures	482		636	(154)	1
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	(79)		(79)	0	

Explanation:

1. *Focus of staff and operating resources on timely implementation of the Manitoba Maintenance Management Program* (M^3P) for which expenditures were charged to Part B Capital

Criminal Justice

The criminal justice appropriation (04-2) finances two divisions within Manitoba Justice: the Criminal Justice Division and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. The appropriation also funds the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Administration

Administration provides executive direction and support to the Criminal Justice Division. This does not, however, include the Manitoba Prosecutions Service or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

2 (a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	385	4.00	415	(30)	
Total Other Expenditures	46		49	(3)	

Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Manitoba Prosecutions Service is responsible for the prosecution of criminal and provincial offences in Manitoba and the conduct of inquests called by the Chief Medical Examiner. These offences include alleged provincial statute breaches, *Criminal Code* and some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Crown attorneys also review police reports and provide advice to police on the appropriate criminal charges, investigations, and procedures. In addition, Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires articling students and provides distinguished training in criminal litigation throughout the students' articling term.

Led by an assistant deputy attorney general (ADAG), the Manitoba Prosecution Service has a total of 247.30 staff FTEs (of which 17.00 were added in 2011/2012 to address workload issues). The total staff complement is comprised of 4.00 management/legal positions (including the ADAG), 142.00 legal positions (including articling law students) and 101.30 professional/administrative support staff positions (including the director of business operations).

The division is organized into four branches.

Winnipeg Prosecutions

The General Trial Unit of Winnipeg Prosecution Service prosecutes all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units, or are not resolved during the intake process through referral to a community justice program, guilty plea or other alternative program.

The Community Prosecutor and Youth Court Unit are also a part of Winnipeg Prosecutions.

Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education

Regional Prosecution offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising in regional court locations. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in over 60 other communities throughout Manitoba.

The branch also provides a division-wide continuing legal education program to ensure all Crown attorneys receive updated education to enable them to fulfil their roles as prosecutors.

Specialized Prosecutions and Appeals

This branch is comprised of Crown attorneys who work in a number of units, including: General Counsel; Domestic Violence, which prosecutes cases of spousal and elder abuse as well as sexual offences involving children; Commercial Crime; Provincial Statute; and the Review Board, which reviews and monitors the status of not criminally responsible (NCR) accused. This branch also includes the Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Unit (COHROU), which consists of both the Gang Unit and the High Risk Offender Unit. The branch is also responsible for review of files for consideration of appeal and represents the Crown at appeal hearings in the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

Business Operations

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technology and general administration. Strategic and policy advice is also provided to the assistant deputy attorney general on issues affecting the division.

Workload

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past five years is as follows:

- 45,223 in 2007/2008
- 47,383 in 2008/2009
- 46,896 in 2009/2010
- 49,365 in 2010/2011
- 55,870 in 2011/2012[2]

New Initiatives

There are ongoing and productive discussions with the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Service to speed disclosure and move toward electronic disclosure for more cases in the system.

2 (b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	20,359	247.30	21,544	(1,185)	1
Total Other Expenditures	4,527		3,987	540	2
Total Witness Programs & Grants	1,295		762	533	3

Explanations:

1. *Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions*
2. *Crown circuit court travel, outside counsel and an increase in general operating expenses including records management, communications, printing, insurance and courier costs and legal research software*
3. *Court and police transcription fees volume and cost increases and additional expert fees for inquests and operating costs for witnesses*

[2] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 55,870 files in 2011/2012, the Provincial Court processed 98,771 new adult and youth charges in the fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to informations. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. 5,680 new files were opened in 2011/2012 that related to High Risk Offenders on the National Flagging System. They are not active files and were added for the purpose of ensuring full information was available on any of the individuals if they were to commit a crime in Manitoba.

Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Provincial Police Act.* RCMP services are provided under contract through the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police service to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal policing agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 85 rural and 22 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police service.

First Nations policing in Manitoba is funded under this sub-appropriation. Currently, 15 of 63 First Nations communities in Manitoba have Community Tripartite Agreements for police services. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreements through an established sharing formula: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), a stand-alone Aboriginal police service, polices five First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay and Roseau River. The RCMP, under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS), polices ten First Nations communities (an increase from nine in 2007/2008): Chemawawin, Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo, Opaskwayak, Nisichawayasihk, Peguis, Berens River, Poplar River, Bloodvein and Buffalo Point. The Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP) receives funding under this sub-appropriation as well. The ACCP funds specific RCMP members working in First Nations communities that do not have policing agreements with either the Manitoba government or the federal government. These members are cost shared 46 per cent from Canada and 54 per cent from Manitoba. Future expansion of First Nations policing in Manitoba is contingent on availability of federal funding.

DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, the Auxiliary Constable Program, as well as funding support for some municipal police services are all supported with funds under this sub-appropriation.

2 (c) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	113,622		113,672	(50)	
Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)	(2,000)		(2,000)	0	

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement branch co-ordinates and administers the Manitoba government's law enforcement objectives, priorities, programs and policies, the government's contracts with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal police services, and the licensing of the private investigator and security guard industry. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the government, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The department's High Risk Witness Management Program and the Public Safety Investigations Unit are also managed by the branch.

Private Investigators and Security Guards

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act.* Under the act the registrar issues licenses and monitors compliance with its provisions by employers of security guards and private investigators, as well as the individual security guards and private investigators themselves. During 2011/2012, the department issued licenses to 53 private investigator/security guard contract service companies and registered 66 employers of in-house security guards. Of the 53 service contract companies, 19 were issued licenses to provide security guard services, 17 were issued licenses to provide private investigator services and 17 were issued licenses to provide both. During this same period the

department issued 4,922 individual private investigator and security guard licenses. Of these, 110 were issued to individuals to act as private investigators, 4,716 were issued to individuals to act as security guards and 96 were issued to individuals to act as both a private investigator and security guard.

Public Safety Investigations

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, selling liquor without a licence, and criminal organization offences. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) Unit has a manager, nine investigators, two video analysts and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. PSI also conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

In 2011/2012, PSI received 484 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, 66 drug, prostitution and solvent operations involving 95 separate complaints were closed. Two complaints were referred to another agency, 72 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 97 complaints remain under active investigation. Three owners removed fortifications from their property following an inspection conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*; follow-up on three other owners who agreed to remove fortification was pending.

High Risk Witness Management Program

The High Risk Witness Management Program (HRWM) provides support and co-ordinates protection to high risk witnesses as identified by law enforcement personnel under the provisions of *The Witness Security Act*. Since its inception in 2002, the program has accepted 118 cases involving 141 witnesses, and an additional 239 individuals associated to a witness. In 2011/2012, 4 new cases involving 14 individuals were added to the 7 cases still being actively managed in this program. Four cases were closed through the court process in 2011/2012, all of which concluded with a conviction. There were no applications for admission to the federal government's Witness Protection Program[3] during 2011/2012. At the end of 2011/2012, the HRWM was managing 14 active cases.

Law Enforcement Training

The branch is responsible for the allocation of federal Canadian Police College courses amongst Manitoba's police services and for assisting smaller municipal police agencies in gaining access to accredited police training institutions. The branch is also responsible for ensuring that training requirements for private security guards and for municipal by-law enforcement officers with special constable appointments are satisfied.

2 (d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,404	25.00	1,854	(450)	1
Total Other Expenditures	488		699	(211)	1
Total Programs	228		285	(57)	

Explanation:

1. Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions and associated operating cost savings

[3] The provincial HRWM program is designed for short term issues ranging from weeks up to and including four years, as well as an interim step prior to entry into the federal program. The federal program is managed by the RCMP and is designed to accommodate longer term needs.

Victim Services

The Victim Services branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including domestic violence and child victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR). The branch consists of 49.50 staff that are based out of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Selkirk, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, Lac du Bonnet and Morris. Victim Services Workers (VSWs) attend all 69 court centres and circuit locations throughout the province.

Highlights of branch accomplishments in 2011/2012 include:

- On August 30, 2011, Phase VI of the VBR was implemented and the offence of Human Trafficking – section 279.01 (trafficking in persons) was included in the Designated Offence Regulation.
- Manitoba Justice – Victim Services amalgamated the Domestic Violence Support Service and Domestic Violence Intervention Unit into one program creating a solid foundation for consistent service delivery and enhanced client continuity. Domestic violence victims who are involved in non-criminal charges and/or criminal charges now have one point of contact to access support and address all of their concerns.
- The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee completed its first review in 2011.
- Victim Services received federal funding for several projects including:
    - The revision of protection order fact sheets to incorporate changes made in 2010 to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* – Approval was also granted to translate these fact sheets into an additional eight languages, including: German, Spanish, Cree, Ojibway, Tagalog, Mandarin, Arabic and Punjabi. Translation of the fact sheets will provide clear information on the application process for the general public and service agencies that assist with Protection Order applications.
    - Creation of a brochure that will map the various community agencies and resources in Winnipeg that offer programs and support related to domestic abuse – Manitoba Justice continues to provide service to a growing Aboriginal and immigrant population. Many individuals attend to Winnipeg from northern communities for appointments. This resource will allow people to quickly identify the resources available and where they are located.
    - Employment of a Family Liaison Contact/VSW to assist the families of missing and murdered women and persons – The Family Liaison Contact will work alongside investigative members of the Manitoba Integrated Task Force on Missing and Murdered Exploited Persons – Project Devote.
    - Employment of a psychologist who will work with Justice employees to prevent compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma.

Victim Rights Support Service (VRSS)
The VBR specifies the rights of victims of the most serious crimes in their dealings with police, prosecutors, courts and corrections officials. VSWs help victims register for their rights and explain how and when they may exercise them. In 2011/2012, VRSS provided service to 579 victims.

Child Victim Support Service (CVSS)
The CVSS helps victims and witnesses of abuse (up to 18 years of age), adult survivors of sexual abuse and other vulnerable victims (on a case-by-case basis) who are involved in the criminal court process. In 2011/2012, CVSS offered services to 1,181 victims.

Domestic Violence Support Service (DVSS)
The DVSS helps victims of domestic violence when criminal charges have been laid, or may be laid against their partners. VSWs explain the cycle of violence, how the cycle may affect victims and their families and how to escape from it. They also help victims to develop protection plans to increase their personal safety. The DVSS also provides support to families who receive police services for domestic violence incidents that do not result in charges or arrests (Winnipeg only). In 2011/2012, the DVSS served 5,824 victims in criminal charge matters and 12,181 in non criminal matters.

Protection Order Designates Service
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act allows victims of stalking or domestic violence to apply for protective orders. Victim Services provides training to community service agencies so that their staff may become designated to assist protection order applicants. To date, 35 agencies have participated in training. There are currently 82 Protection Order Designates (PODs) in 15 communities across the province.

Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-Up Program (CELL)
The CELL program is a co-operative effort between MTS, Nokia, UTStarcom, social services agencies, police services and Manitoba Justice. A provincial coordinator, in cooperation with 27 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the CELL program, which provides cellphones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are deemed to be at very high risk of violence. The phones (61 in total) are pre-programmed to dial emergency services. Sixteen high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2011/2012.

Victim/Witness Assistance
Victim/Witness Assistance provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench. In 2011/2012, Victim/Witness Assistance provided services to 2,584 victims of crime.

In 2011/2012, independent lawyers were paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims in 23 cases where defence counsel applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

Victims' Assistance Trust Fund (VAF)
In 2011/2012, the department provided $239,000 from the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund to police and community agencies that provide services to victims. In 2011/2012, police-based programs that received grants included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included Manitoba Organization of Victim Assistance (MOVA), Eyaa Keen, North End Women's Resource Centre, RESOLVE, The Family Centre, Age and Opportunity, Inc. (Older Victim Services), and Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Bereavement Project and Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Unresolved Loss.

2 (e) Victim Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,323	49.50	3,472	(149)	
Total Other Expenditures	615		606	9	
Grants	239		240	(1)	

Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of the VBR, the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba. A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident or a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims.

In 2011/2012, the program processed 872 new applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 116 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation expenses for the 2011/2012 fiscal year were $3.7 million. Actuarial forecasts of long-term liabilities to meet the future compensation needs of all active compensation clients have decreased an estimated $97,000.

2 (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	3,602		2,904	698	1

Explanation:
1. *Primarily due to an increase in impairment awards and counselling and funeral expenses*

Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent civilian agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar, clerk and four investigators assist the commissioner of LERA in handling complaints about municipal and local police conduct that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing.

The office investigated 259 complaints during 2011/2012, as compared to 277 in 2010/2011. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report and on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	457	7.00	505	48	
Total Other Expenditures	106		109	(3)	

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA), investigates all violent, traumatic, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, including the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres. The OCME determines the cause and manner of death for all reportable cases and attempts to identify situations of risk.

Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest, held by a provincial judge, is to make recommendations that may prevent future deaths under similar circumstances. Whether or not an inquest is called, the Chief Medical Examiner (CME) can make recommendations to the minister, government departments or agencies and others with respect to precautions or measures to prevent other similar deaths. The OCME also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act*.

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the CME, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 18 active fee-for-service medical examiners in Manitoba, 8 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has 14 employees, including one part-time and seven full-time death investigators. During 2011/2012, a total of 5,913 deaths were reported to the OCME. The office investigated and certified 1,545 of these deaths, conducted 4,368 inquiries, ordered 1,101 autopsies and called eight inquests. The office handled 79 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually. The CME

collaborates with foreign universities to provide specialized training to physicians taking post-doctoral studies in forensic pathology.

The OCME submits a report annually to the Minister of Justice on deaths of persons while in custody, deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities, and deaths of residents of developmental centres. The OCME also submits an annual report to the Minister of Health on the disposition of unclaimed bodies. In addition, the OCME publishes an annual report for the general public which provides a detailed statistical caseload review for the year. To obtain a copy of the OCME annual statistical report, please contact the office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

2 (h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,009	14.00	1,323	(314)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,531		2,392	139	

Explanation:

1. Delay in filling the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner's position

Criminal Property Forfeiture

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit was established in June of 2009. Under the authority of *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act,* the unit's director has access to a unique civil cause of action to seek forfeiture of proceeds and instruments of unlawful activity.

Civil actions under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* are fully separate from criminal law and thus do not rely on successful criminal prosecutions. Forfeiture actions are initiated against property, not people. No criminal record is created and there are no findings of guilt or innocence. Although the director decides whether or not to initiate a civil forfeiture action, it is up to the Court of Queen's Bench to determine – on a balance of probabilities – whether property is proceeds or an instrument of unlawful activity. Monies resulting from successful forfeitures are deposited into the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund. These funds are then distributed as provided for in section 19 of the act, including the compensation of victims and crime prevention activities.

Property subject to forfeiture must be located in Manitoba and includes both real property (real estate) and personal property (assets such as vehicles, jewellery and cash). Property located outside of Manitoba may also be appropriate for civil forfeiture but would need to be referred to the civil forfeiture office of jurisdiction.

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act does not provide any powers of search or seizure. Instead, the act is designed to allow the director to work cooperatively with police to use evidence and information gathered in the course of criminal investigations. Material gathered by police during a criminal investigation can be forwarded to the director, who then determines if there is a viable civil forfeiture action. Before initiating a civil action, the director will confirm that the civil proceeding will not jeopardize or conflict with any criminal process related to the unlawful activity. In addition, the director will inquire whether the Crown has decided to pursue criminal forfeiture proceedings under federal legislation.

In the event that the director decides to initiate a civil forfeiture action, a statement of claim or application against the property is filed in the Court of Queen's Bench. The owner of the property can challenge the director's claim by filing a statement of defence or response to the application.

From April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012, the director initiated civil forfeiture actions against 37 additional properties. By year end, the majority of these matters remained under review by the Court of Queen's Bench. This is predominantly as a result of the administrative process and time requirements for each file to make its way through court proceedings. However, 25 files mainly from previous years were resolved by the court during 2011/2012 with a total amount realized from the disposition of property in connection with the court orders being $977,896.

Of the $977,896 forfeited, the total amount paid to interest holders was $181,100. Legal costs were recovered in the amount of $46,083 as well as administration costs of $21,710. After accounting for costs and expenses, approximately $729,000 was retained in the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund from the 2011/2012 fiscal year to support crime prevention activities, law enforcement agencies, and compensation for victims of crime. In 2011/2012, $153,000 from the fund was committed to support law enforcement agencies and $39,667 was returned to victims of crime.

2 (i) Criminal Property Forfeiture

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	341	5.00	440	(99)	1
Total Other Expenditures	321		334	(13)	

Explanation:
1. *Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions*

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission was established during 2010/2011 as the first phase of implementation of Manitoba's new *Police Services Act*. The Manitoba Police Commission has a Board of Commissioners that is composed of nine (9) persons appointed from across Manitoba who represent the pluralistic nature of Manitoba's communities and reflects the gender and cultural diversity of the province.

Section 7 of the act identifies the Police Commission's statutory duties as:

(a) providing advice to the minister on regulations dealing with the operation of police services and the conduct of police officers, including regulations prescribing standards for police services and police officers;
(b) consulting with the public on matters relating to law enforcement and policing, and providing the results of those consultations to the minister;
(c) developing a policy and procedures manual for police boards and a code of ethical conduct for members of police boards;
(d) arranging for training to be provided to members of police boards and civilian monitors; and
(e) performing any other duties assigned by the minister.

Section 8 of the Act authorizes the Minister to direct the Police Commission to complete a study on a specific issue relating to policing and law enforcement.

The Manitoba Police Commission has hired an Executive Director, an Assistant Director and an Administrative Officer and has established offices at 1802 – 155 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. The Manitoba Police Commission is working towards meeting its statutory obligations under *The Police Services Act*.

2 (j) Manitoba Police Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	90	3.00	268	(178)	1
Total Other Expenditures	204		195	9	

Explanation:
1. *Salary savings attributable to the timing of Commission staff employment*

Independent Investigation Unit

The establishment of an Independent Investigation Unit is part of the new *Police Services Act*. *The Police Services Act* requires that the unit be led by a civilian director who is not a current or former member of a police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The unit must investigate all incidents where someone dies or is seriously injured following contact with a police officer, or where it appears that a police officer has contravened a prescribed section of the *Criminal Code* or a prescribed federal or provincial statute. The unit must also be notified of all other allegations of unlawful activity involving a police officer and may decide to assume responsibility for the investigation of such incidents.

The Manitoba Police Commission must appoint civilian monitors to mandatory investigations undertaken by the Unit or where the civilian director has requested the assignment of a civilian monitor to its investigations. The recruitment and training of civilian monitors are prerequisites to proclaiming the Unit provisions of *The Police Services Act*.

The process to hire the civilian director for the Independent Investigation Unit has commenced. The Department of Justice is also continuing discussions with key stakeholders on unit-related issues and collecting information on best practices related to independent investigations of incidents involving police officers.

2 (k) Independent Investigation Unit

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	0	2.00	217	(217)	1
Total Other Expenditures	1		596	(595)	1

Explanation:

1. *Salary and operating surplus related to the delayed hiring of the Director and support staff*

Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry

The Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry was established to examine the circumstances surrounding the death of Phoenix Sinclair and, in particular, to inquire into:

(a) the child welfare services provided or not provided to Phoenix Sinclair and her family under *The Child and Family Services Act*;
(b) any other circumstances, apart from the delivery of child welfare services, directly related to the death of Phoenix Sinclair; and
(c) why the death of Phoenix Sinclair remained undiscovered for several months.

The Honourable Edward (Ted) N. Hughes, O.C., Q.C., LL.D (Hon.), a retired Saskatchewan judge, has been appointed to lead this inquiry.

At March 31, 2012, the Commission completed witness interviews and hearings on Applications for Standing.

The Commission is mandated to complete this inquiry and deliver a final report containing recommendations for the consideration of Government by March 30, 2013.

2 (l) Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	2,362			2,362	1

Explanation:
1. Legal and operating costs associated with the initial stages of conducting an inquiry which commenced after the start of the fiscal year

Civil Justice

The civil justice appropriation (04-3) is comprised of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, the Family Law Branch, the Constitutional Law Branch, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the civil justice appropriation.

Manitoba Justice's two special operating agencies – Civil Legal Services and the Public Trustee – are also discussed in this section.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Manitoba government. It has a mandate, under *The Human Rights Code*, to restrict unreasonable discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity. The commission enforces the provisions of *The Human Rights Code*, promotes human rights and develops and delivers human rights education programs throughout Manitoba.

A board of 10 commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, establishes policies and disposes of complaints. Commission offices are located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon.

The commission received approximately 4,500 inquiries from the public during the 2011 calendar year. It disposed of 268 formal complaints. While five complaints were referred to adjudication, two adjudication decisions were released during the year. The highest proportion of complaints registered at the commission continued to be on the basis of physical and mental disabilities at 51 per cent.

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission was selected as the Lead Organization for a project evaluating the Province's mental health legislation. The project, established by the Mental Health Commission of Canada and the Law Advisory Committee, asked the Canadian Mental Health Association (Winnipeg) and the Public Interest Law Centre of Legal Aid Manitoba to develop a tool to evaluate mental health legislation. It is hoped that the information gathered in three provinces will evaluate how well the legislation and policies reflect the principles and rights enshrined in the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Mental Disabilities.

In response to the growing number of complaints based on mental disability, the Commission added a new workshop *Mental Health Issues in the Workplace* to its educational programs. A second new workshop *Opening Doors to Rental Rights* was also introduced.

Approximately 260 people attended these and other Commission seminars, which were held in Winnipeg and Brandon. Outreach presentations about human rights protections and the commission were delivered to an additional 2,550 people.

Two new guidelines were published in 2011. They are: Special Programs under *The Human Rights Code* and Guide Dogs and Service animals under *The Human Rights Code*. Also, in collaboration with the Office of the Ombudsman and Children's Advocate, *Rights of Youth: Disabilities* was published.

More detailed information on the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its separate annual report which is available on the commission's bilingual website at www.manitoba.ca/hrc.

3 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,503	21.00	1,532	(29)	
Total Other Expenditures	492		447	45	

Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel Office prepares all Manitoba bills and regulations in English and French, as well as consolidations of current acts and regulations. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an assistant deputy minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Counsel Branch

In addition to drafting all government bills and regulations, as well as some orders in council, this branch provides legal advice to all government departments on drafting bills and regulations. It also prepares final texts of all laws for publication in print and on the Manitoba Laws website.

Through the Legislative Developers' Network, the branch provides seminars on the legislative development process. Five such seminars were provided in 2011/2012.

The branch also provides services to the Legislative Assembly. It provides advice to the Speaker and the Clerk of the Assembly on various matters, and drafts bills, and motions to amend bills, for private members. It also publishes bills on the Legislative Assembly website.

Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch provides the French version of all bills, acts and regulations, as well as rules of procedure for courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the orders of the day, votes and proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

In the session of the Legislature that ended on September 6, 2011, 52 government bills, 22 private members' bills and 2 private bills (comprising, in total, more than 1,000 pages) were introduced in the Legislative Assembly. All of these bills were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

Approximately 230 regulations were registered during 2011/2012. With the exception of a few made by farm products marketing boards, those regulations were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

3 (b) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,181	22.00	2,205	(24)	
Total Other Expenditures	349		353	(4)	

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent law reform agency government established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The commission issues reports with recommendations for the modernization and improvement of provincial laws. The commission began operations in 1971 and celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2011.

The commission currently has four members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2011/2012, the MLRC released two final reports and three informal reports: *The Stable Keepers Act, Limitations of Action in Conversion and Detinue, The Animal Care Act, The Remedy of Specific Performance and the Uniqueness of Land in Manitoba* and *Limitations of Actions against Insurers*. It also published its first issue paper, *Access to Justice*, in March 2012.

The commission is currently engaged in the following projects: a project to reform *The Nuisance Act* and *The Farm Practices Protection Act*, and a project concerning elder law.

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission created a new website in 2011/2012, featuring more complete content and a more user-friendly design. Additional information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including all reports, informal reports, issue papers and annual reports are available at www.manitobalawreform.ca.

3 (c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Grant	85		85	0	

Family Law

The Family Law Branch provides ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Family Conciliation, the Director of Child and Family Support and three regional child protection agencies, Employment and Income Assistance and the Vital Statistics Agency. The branch develops family law policy, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Branch also plays an active role at the national level. The branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

Counsel provides Crown opinions/charging authorization in appropriate cases to law enforcement officials throughout Manitoba in parental child abduction cases. Counsel also deal with international child abduction situations falling under The Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. The branch also handles government responsibilities under *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

The following are examples of some branch activities during 2011/2012:

- continued work with federal, provincial and international officials to review the international convention on maintenance obligations, including acting as provincial co-chair (legal) of the CCSO - Family Justice Working Group that is preparing a written analysis of the convention's compatibility with Canadian laws and assessing the operational and cost implications involved with implementation of this new international instrument
- continued active federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) work through CCSO - Family Justice by participating at the main table and on numerous working groups
- continued conduct of a feasibility study on the development of linkages between civil and criminal courts to improve accessibility to court orders respecting cases involving domestic violence

- participated in training and information sessions respecting *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act* for protection order designates
- presented on inter-jurisdictional support and custody/access/parental child abduction issues to students at University of Manitoba, Faculty of Law
- presented at legal education sessions for various audiences including masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, the legal profession, law enforcement, women's groups and the general public
- commenced revisions of *Family Law in Manitoba* and *A Guide to Changing Child Support Orders in Manitoba* with a view to publishing updated booklets in 2012/2013
- revised and updated family law related information on the Manitoba Justice website
- continued conduct of regular maintenance enforcement show cause hearings, including participation in the operation of the auto-order system at Winnipeg dockets
- continued conduct of video maintenance enforcement show cause dockets from Thompson and The Pas
- continued work with Family Conciliation, providing comprehensive co-mediation services to parents and assisting with other Family Conciliation initiatives such as *First Choice* and grandparent support
- assisted the Child Support Recalculation Service ("CSRS") by conducting recalculations for cases where CSRS staff counsel and contract counsel were unable to act due to a conflict of interest
- led the development of necessary regulations to bring into force *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Amendment Act* in December, 2011
- completed the development of regulations needed to proclaim, in December 2011, the Maintenance Enforcement Program ("MEP")-related provisions of *The Strengthened Enforcement of Family Support Payments and Miscellaneous Amendments Act (Various Acts Amended)* to improve enforcement remedies and implement a new MEP computer system

The branch consists of a director, nine Crown counsel and four support staff.

3 (d) Family Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,670	15.00	1,705	(35)	
Total Other Expenditures	177		169	8	

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides the provincial government with efficient, cost-effective legal services on constitutional matters.

Branch counsel provides advice to government departments on constitutional issues when drafting programs and legislation. They also provide advice on language rights, Aboriginal and treaty rights, Aboriginal title claims, Aboriginal consultation requirements and constitutional issues of national concern. In 2011/2012, the branch provided a total of 269 constitutional opinions to various government departments.

Branch counsel also defends government programs and legislation before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in civil and criminal cases. In 2011/2012, the branch received 100 notices of constitutional challenge. 78 notices involved criminal cases while 22 notices were constitutional challenges in civil claims against the provincial government.

During 2011/2012, branch counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba and in the Supreme Court of Canada on a variety of constitutional cases including cases on prosecutorial discretion, equality rights and challenges to *The Fisheries Act*, *The Forest Act*, *The Highway Traffic Act*, *The Securities Act*, *The Child and Family Services Act*, *The Fatality Inquiries Act*, *The Tobacco Tax Act*, *The Retail Sales Tax Act*, the *Employment Insurance Act* and the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Branch counsel also provided assistance to Prosecutions regarding constitutional issues raised in criminal cases including admissibility of evidence, unreasonable delay, disclosure obligations, arbitrary detention, and appointment of counsel and allegations of abuse of process.

The branch consists of a director, six Crown counsel and three support staff.

3 (e) Constitutional Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,051	10.00	1,114	(63)	1
Total Other Expenditures	168		227	(59)	

Explanations:

1. *Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions*

Legal Aid Manitoba

Legal Aid Manitoba (LAM) is an independent agency of the provincial government established by *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act*. The agency is managed by a management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

LAM provides three types of services: drop-in advice and information, formal representation and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provides early stage legal representation for individuals who qualify financially, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. LAM also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre and the University of Manitoba Law Clinic, as well as poverty law, northern paralegal and other outreach programs.

Highlights of agency accomplishments in 2011/2012 included the following:

- LAM successfully restructured its offices in Winnipeg to more effectively and efficiently meet client needs. LAM now has four criminal law offices and three family law offices as well as criminal duty counsel office in Winnipeg with locations spread out around the downtown area.
- LAM established an independent office in Dauphin, Arnisk Community Law Centre, to address the declining private bar and handle conflict cases in that region.
- LAM returned to a modified full service duty counsel program outside of Winnipeg that increased throughput in some areas.
- LAM introduced a 60-day billing limit for the private bar that resulted in better financial planning for LAM and reduced accruals at the end of the year.

In 2011/2012, 31,597 people applied for legal aid. Of those, 26,487 were granted legal aid services by a staff or private bar lawyer. In addition, 9,872 people were provided with informal advice and information and 36,140 were assisted by duty counsel. In all, the total number of people assisted during the year was 72,499.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available on the Internet at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

3 (f) Legal Aid Manitoba

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	13,644		14,263	(619)	1
Total Other Expenditures	13,369		11,268	2,101	2

Explanation:
1. *Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions*
2. *A significant decrease in funding from the Manitoba Law Foundation which previously offset increased program delivery costs*

Note: All staff positions assigned to Legal Aid are excluded from the departmental full time equivalent position count due to their Crown corporation status.

Civil Legal Services

Civil Legal Services functions as the law firm to the provincial government. It provides legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel. The role of Civil Legal Services flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

While Civil Legal Services commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1995, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the agency can be found in the *Annual Report of the Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publications/annualreports.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee provides trustee services for a fee to the people of Manitoba in situations where no one else is capable or willing to do so. The Public Trustee provides the following types of trustee services:

- administering estates and making personal decisions for people who are not mentally capable of doing so
- administering the estates of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Trustee
- administering the estates of people who have died in Manitoba with no one else capable or willing to act as administrator
- administering trust monies for people under 18
- administering some adult trusts

While the Public Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Trustee can be found in the agency's annual report. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee/.

Corrections

As the largest division of the department, Corrections contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, working with community agencies, government departments and other levels of government to support crime prevention activities and policies, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The corrections appropriation (04-4) is comprised of three sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Adult Corrections and Youth Corrections.

During 2011/2012, the Corrections Division continued to face the challenge of accommodating high levels in the adult custody population. From 2010/2011 to 2011/2012, the average adult custody population increased by 12 per cent and the four year cumulative increase from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 was 45 per cent. While the division experienced a 2 per cent increase in the average youth custody population from 2010/2011 to 2011/2012, the four year cumulative trend from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 was an increase of 8 per cent. In order to manage increasing offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities.

Highlights of divisional activities and initiatives in 2011/2012 included the following:

- The division continued to operate the Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy (WATSS) in 2011/2012 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This program seeks to turn offenders away from auto theft crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as young offenders enter the high and very-high-risk groups. Through the collaborative efforts of WATSS, auto theft has been reduced by 80 per cent in Winnipeg since 2005. The WATSS has now been expanded to include adult offenders who are subject to similar program expectations as the youth.
- A gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' continued to operate in 2011/2012. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. These programs are part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The Division expanded the Gang Response and Suppression Program (GRASP) in 2011/2012. GRASP is an integrated initiative aimed at gang violence that brings together police, prosecutions and probation to coordinate an intensive community risk management plan. GRASP currently has 100 offenders assigned to the program.
- The division continued to develop plans and initiate construction of a number of additional bed space expansion projects in 2011/2012. The operation of a new 168 bed Women's Correctional Centre, located in the Rural Municipality of Headingley, opened in February 2012. A 64 Bed expansion was completed at Milner Ridge Correctional Centre in November 2011. The 64 beds of additional capacity will not become realized until renovations are completed on a number of buildings at the facility. An additional 25 federal beds at the Women's Correctional Centre will be completed in 2012. The conversion of a 40 bed unit at The Pas Correctional Centre is currently in the final stages of completion. The Trades Building at Headingley Correctional Centre is currently undergoing conversion to 64 bed unit, and is scheduled to be operational in 2012. As well, a 160 bed medium security unit is under construction at Milner Ridge Correctional Centre (Phase II), and is expected to be operational in the fall of 2012.
- A partnership was continued with Nova Scotia to implement the ongoing pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders. This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg.
- Manitoba Corrections continued moving forward with the development and implementation of a new Case Management Model. The new Model applies a new standard of case management service delivery in community corrections and correctional centers across the province. Integral to the principles of the model is the notion of integrated service delivery while ensuring offenders seamlessly transition between case managers by utilizing similar risk assessment tools, intervention skills, and methods, all of which are evidence-based and grounded in the "What Works" literature.
- The division entered into an agreement with the John Howard Society to provide a bail assessment and supervision program for up to 75 male offenders and a residential bail program for up to 20 male offenders.

- The division provides funding to the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) to support community justice alternative programming in their respective communities. Ongoing support was also provided to Onashowewin (a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders) in Winnipeg, and the Community Holistic Circle of Healing in Hollow Water that delivers a holistic approach to address the community's justice needs including working with victims, victim support, offenders, offender support and the community as well as to Fisher River First Nation.
- In an effort to better understand and effectively deal with youth with complex needs, Youth Corrections trained staff at the Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre in Trauma Informed Care, Mental Health First Aid and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

Information on prison industry activities is provided in Appendix V.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, capital planning and review, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Aboriginal service development.

During 2011/2012, the training component of the Corporate Services Branch was responsible for training 260 new correctional officers for adult and youth custody facilities. This represents an increase compared to 2010/2011 when 232 new correctional officers were trained.

4 (a) Corporate Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,640	23.00	2,161	(521)	1
Total Other Expenditures	682		670	12	

Explanation:
1. Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions

Adult Corrections

The Adult Corrections Branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[4] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also supports community justice measures and case manages offenders in the community and in custody.

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court disposition (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Women's Correctional Centre, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Branch staff manages court orders involving offender supervision/intervention in the community and preparing court reports. Offender supervision in the community involves probation orders, conditional sentence orders and peace bond orders. The work consists of risk assessments, case planning, focussed interventions and referrals to community agencies as well as compliance management. Some regions supervise community service orders

[4] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Service of Canada).

and fine option programs. Community corrections offices for adult offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and all rural centres across Manitoba.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2011/2012:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2011/2012 increased to 7,234 from 7,033[5] from the previous year.
- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba increased in 2011/2012 to 2,253 from 2,019 the previous year.
- The percentage of the total provincial custody population in remand status (64 per cent) continued to exceed the percentage of sentenced offenders (36 per cent). Last year, the percentages were 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

4 (b) Adult Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	131,235	1,447.19	113,011	18,224	1
Total Other Expenditures	22,826		17,577	5,249	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	2,688		2,926	(238)	
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(3)		(5)	2	

Explanations:
1. *Significant additional staff and overtime requirements as a result of the high adult custody population*
2. *Requirements for additional volume sensitive items, particularly food, drugs, clothing, transportation and supplies to accommodate the high custody population*

Youth Corrections

The Youth Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for the two youth institutions (Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre), probation services in Winnipeg, and policy direction throughout Manitoba on all other youth justice matters.

Branch staff manages court orders involving youth, prepare court reports, and provide community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community also involves new supervision orders under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices, which provide support for young offenders serving their sentences in the community as well as young people who have been referred to community justice, are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The Youth Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants, suspensions and changing levels of custody.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2011/2012:

- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2011/2012 decreased to 1,667 from 1,676[6] the previous year.
- There were 46 justice committees operating across the province during 2011/2012 and more than 200 volunteer committee members administered community justice (extra-judicial) measures and provided crime prevention and community education services in their communities[7].

[5] Numbers for 2010/2011 have been revised (previous annual report indicated an average caseload count of 7,234)
[6] Numbers for 2010/2011 have been revised (previous annual report indicated an average caseload count of 1,633)

- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba increased to 275 in 2011/2012 from 269 the previous year.

4 (c) Youth Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	38,808	439.48	39,286	(478)	1
Total Other Expenditures	4,136		4,301	(165)	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	1,312		1,280	32	

Explanations:

1. *Primarily retirements, recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions in Youth Community*
2. *Primarily Youth Community operating cost surplus associated with supplies and services, professional services and rental costs offset by additional Intensive Rehabilitative Custody and Supervision program client cases and special projects*

[7] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures through Corrections Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

4 (d) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Allocation 2011/12 FTE	Allocation 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Aboriginal Justice Strategy	600		600		
Crime Prevention	60		60		
Electronic Monitoring	85		85		
Lighthouses	782		803	(21)	
New Directions for Children, Youth and Families	177		177		
Onashowewin	250		250		
Safe Schools Manitoba	66		66		
Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans	150		150	(1)	
Uniform Law Conference – Manitoba Hosted	27		28		
Total	**2,197**		**2,219**	**(22)**	

Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective and efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes criminal, family, civil, small claims and summary conviction court matters, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement of court orders, and operational support. These services are provided through the division's five branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriff Services. The courts appropriation (04-5) is comprised of five sub-appropriations for the division's five branches.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (including the Small Claims Court) and the Provincial Court (including the Summary Convictions Court). (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary, collection action may be taken, including interception of federal payments, garnishing orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and prosecution.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program, on behalf of the Manitoba government, municipal governments and the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund, processes, disburses and enforces provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action may be taken if the fine is not paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time limits. This may include registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, placement of holds on driver's licences and vehicle registrations, garnishing orders, property liens or property seizure. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise Corrections Division staff for further action or charges, or advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[8]

The Review Board forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent panel established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with criminal offences who have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.[9]

The division includes the Vehicle Impoundment Registry which is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. Detailed information on the Vehicle Impoundment Registry can be found in its annual report. To obtain a copy, call 204-945-4454 in Winnipeg.

In response to a number of accidental releases of persons in custody, the Minister of Justice directed that a comprehensive, independent review of factors leading to accidental releases be conducted. The review was completed and the implementation of its recommendations commenced this fiscal year. The review found that the mistakes tend to result from unique sets of circumstances combined with human error, especially in complex legal cases. The review recognized that the department takes each such release very seriously and concluded that the different divisions of the department need to be better connected through technology and improved internal communication and that staff needs standardized training, comprehensive procedure manuals and focused professional development. Seven persons were accidentally released in 2011/2012.

The following are highlights of division initiatives in 2011/2012:

- Maintenance Enforcement Program – The program continued its work on replacing its outdated computer system and the Manitoba Maintenance Management Program (M^3P) system went into service on December 3, 2011. Legislative amendments were also passed to meet additional requirements of the new computer system; a December 3, 2011, proclamation coincided with the M^3P implementation.

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[8] Restitution ordered solely to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors these restitution orders separately.

[9] In accordance with *The Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act*, the six members of the Review Board received $76,000 in compensation in the aggregate and there were no board members that individually received compensation of $50,000 or more annually.

- Summary Convictions Court
  - *New courtroom at Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg* – In January 2012 the Judicial Justices of the Peace (JJPs) relocated from the first floor to the new 4C courtroom on the 4th floor of the Summary Convictions Court at 373 Broadway in Winnipeg. This formalized court setting has created efficiencies and enhanced public accessibility to the judicial justices of the peace.
  - *Online payment for offence notices* - On January 17, 2012, Summary Conviction Court initiated online payment where the public can pay their provincial and federal offence notices from a computer using a credit card This provides another option for paying fines along with in-person, by mail, or by phone. As of March 31, 2012 over $288,000 in online payments were processed, representing approximately 1,100 payments.
  - *Integrated Voice Response system at Summary Convictions Court* - In February 2012, the Summary Convictions Court implemented a new Integrated Voice Response (IVR) system. This provides an automated answering response for the most frequently asked questions at Summary Convictions Court. The IVR system responds in both official languages.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriff Services with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, planning of information systems, and facilities design and use. The branch is also responsible for the collection of court ordered family support and fines.

Highlights during the 2011/2012 fiscal year included:

- In 2011/2012, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had more than 13,700 files and disbursed $50.5 million dollars in maintenance payments to recipients, and also directed a total of $3.5 million dollars to the Minister of Finance to offset income assistance costs. The program also took the following enforcement actions against debtors during 2011/12: issued 3,159 federal garnishing orders, 4,183 regular garnishing orders and 10 pension garnishing orders; initiated 3,853 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 193 summonses by Sheriff Services Civil Enforcement to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number of debtors who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations. The increased enforcement actions were as a result of the M^3P system's capacity to quickly identify files where default had occurred and automated enforcement actions could be taken.
- In 2011/2012, the Fine Collection Program processed $52.8 million dollars for provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines including fines that were paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time frames. In addition, over 19,617 active driver's licence holds and 20,005 registration holds were put in place and 1,749 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts) and four writs (to seize vehicles) were utilized for the collection of outstanding fines. Overall in 2011/2012, enforcement action resulted in a total of $11.8 million dollars in outstanding fines recovered - including large account balances.
- The Large Account Balance Program was implemented in 2006/2007 to target large balance accounts that have outstanding overdue amounts totalling more than $2,000. 2011/2012 was the 6th year for the program collecting $2.1 million for a total of $8.8 million[10] over the 6 years.
- The Restitution Program received and disbursed approximately $748,000 in restitution payments to victims of crime.

[10] This total may not add up from previous years due to rounding.

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,128	84.50	5,377	(249)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,355		2,687	(332)	2
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	(357)		(357)	0	

Explanations:

1. *Staff turnover and voluntary reduced work week savings offset by additional resources dedicated to the timely implementation of the Manitoba Maintenance Management Program* (M^3P)
2. *Primarily M^3P operating savings to offset additional M^3P salary costs plus a surplus in fine commissions*

Winnipeg Courts

The Winnipeg Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family), and the Provincial Court (adult, youth, family and Summary Convictions Court). Services are also provided to eight circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Courts Branch accepts guilty pleas and/or payments of fines issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. The branch also accepts deposits of monies which are held in trust and later disbursed through the Suitors' Trust System.

The branch is responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the jury trial needs of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Branch highlights for 2011/2012 included:

- The Manitoba Court of Appeal centre opened 220 new files in the 2011 calendar year.
- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 17,929 new files and added 188,016 documents to the Court Registry System.
- A total of $7.5 million dollars was received and held in trust within the Suitors' Trust System.
- The Provincial Court processed 53,605 new charges[11] (youth and adult) in the Winnipeg centre.
- Summary conviction matters totalled 206,773 in new tickets (charges) issued by agencies throughout Manitoba, with the majority being administered through the Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg. These included 119,711 regular Common Offence Notice (CON) tickets and 87,062 Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES) tickets.
- 21 jury trials were held in Winnipeg and Winnipeg Jury Management issued 18,350 jury summonses (out of 30,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health cards).
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 142,170 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 3,083 transcript requests.
- The Review Board held 109 hearings, totalling 30 sitting days, for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2011/2012, the board dealt with a total of 101 patients. As of March 31, 2012, 90 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Vehicle Impoundment Registry maintained records for 4,008 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended or prohibited; with blood alcohol content over 0.08; refusing a breathalyzer; refusing or failing a field sobriety test; or committing prostitution related offences.

[11] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 55,870 files in 2011/2012, the Provincial Court processed 98,771 new adult and youth charges in the fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions.

5 (b) Winnipeg Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	7,472	151.25	7,547	(75)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,385		1,266	119	

Regional Courts

The Regional Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) and the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family) outside Winnipeg. The regional courts structure provides decentralized court services in two regional centres, Thompson and Brandon. Services are provided in 12 court locations and 48 circuit court locations.

The Regional Courts Branch accepts guilty pleas and/or payments of fines issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. The branch also accepts deposits of monies which are held in trust and later disbursed through the Suitors' Trust System.

The branch also manages the Aboriginal Courtworker Program, which helps Aboriginal people develop a better understanding of their rights and obligations in the criminal justice system. These court workers explain the court process; the nature of the charges and possible results; help obtain lawyers for the accused; and may also provide support in court. Their services are provided in English, Cree, Ojibwé, Oji-Cree and Dakota at court and circuit court locations throughout Manitoba. The Aboriginal Courtwork Program continues to be engaged in a national education strategy that builds on the information collected from the Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process.

The courtworkers assist in enhancing the awareness and appreciation of the values, customs, languages and living conditions of Aboriginal people. They respond to and follow-up on the problems and special needs caused by communication barriers which exist between Aboriginal people and those who are involved in the administration of the court system.

The Regional Courts Branch works with Aboriginal communities to enhance their involvement in the court process. Regional Courts encourages First Nation communities to identify Elder roles in the court process and to promote regular participation at sittings of the Provincial Court in their communities. Through agreements with the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and St. Theresa Point First Nation, Courts Division programs enable communities to establish community justice workers who work with their respective First Nations to utilize traditional healing to bring offenders and the community to peaceful solutions, liaise with the police and the Crown to foster understanding of community issues, and provide the judiciary with options for culturally appropriate dispositions.

Branch highlights for 2011/2012 included:

- The regional Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 3,473 new files and added 46,821 documents to the Court Registry System.
- The Provincial Court processed 45,166 new charges[12] (youth and adult) in the regional court offices.
- Three jury trials proceeded in the regions and 2,150 jury summonses were issued (out of 15,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health cards).
- The Aboriginal Courtworker Program assisted 10,590 clients.

[12] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 55,870 files in 2011/2012, the Provincial Court processed 98,771 new adult and youth charges in the fiscal year. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act)*, municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions.

The six regional Transcription Services Units arranged for transcription of approximately 31,075 pages of court proceedings, representing 840 transcript requests.

5 (c) Regional Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,398	77.00	4,311	87	
Total Other Expenditures	2,329		2,182	147	

Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims court officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitates the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with the substantive legal issues.

Over 160 justices of the peace (including 21 judicial justices of the peace) provide judicial services in 14 court locations and over 60 communities under the judicial direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. There are three types of justices of the peace in Manitoba: judicial justices of the peace, staff justices of the peace and community justices of the peace. Judicial justices of the peace perform duties where independence from the executive and legislative branches of government is required such as conducting trials and sentencing hearings under *The Summary Convictions Act,* hearing protection order applications under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, and issuing search warrants. Staff justices of the peace are located in court offices throughout the province and their duties include such matters as setting hearing dates, reviewing documents with an accused person and processing the laying of charges. Community justices of the peace are community members who volunteer to perform duties similar to staff justices of the peace in their community such as the swearing of informations, witnessing documents and issuing subpoenas.

Five court officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims court matters in 18 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2011/2012 included:

- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all justices of the peace through the office of the Director of Justice of the Peace Services under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.
- Ongoing training was provided to judicial justices of the peace to enable more summary conviction trials to be heard in Winnipeg.
- Development of an electronic Provincial Court judicial "rota" (scheduling) system was completed and implemented.
- Ongoing monitoring of the case management initiative implemented in the Provincial Court in Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie to more efficiently manage multi-day criminal cases.

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report, which is available on the Manitoba Courts website at www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

5 (d) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	17,710	84.50	17,684	26	
Total Other Expenditures	2,280		2,095	185	1

Explanation:

1. *Increased expenditures for judicial travel, transcripts, publications, desktop information technology, judicial appointment committee and other general operating costs*

Sheriff Services

Sheriff Services is comprised of Winnipeg and regional Sheriff Services' offices.

Winnipeg operations are responsible for the security of 53 courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex and the security at eight circuit court locations. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband from entering the facility.

Regional operations have five offices located at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson. Regional Sheriffs service 12 court and 48 circuit court locations.

Sheriff Services is responsible for the transport of all incarcerated persons to and from court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Sheriffs also enforce all writs of seizure and sale; conduct evictions; arrest individuals on civil warrants; and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

Branch highlights for 2011/2012 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported 9,316 prisoners to court, travelled 680,705 kilometres by road and 17,311 kilometres by air.
- Regional sheriffs transported 18,867 prisoners to court, traveled 1,072,592 kilometres by road and 241,288 kilometres by air.
- Sheriff Services provided security at 21 jury trials in Winnipeg and three in regional court offices.
- Winnipeg Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 10,948 prisoner court appearances.
- Regional Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 194 prisoner court appearances.
- Sheriff Officers scanned 278,821 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Sheriffs served a total of 3,140 legal documents including protection orders and subpoenas (2,126 by Winnipeg officers; 1,014 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 286 writs of seizure and sale (230 by Winnipeg officers; 56 by regional officers).
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 3,669 sheriffs' certificates provincially.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriffs' certificates) was $191,000

5 (e) Sheriff Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	8,408	102.97	6,882	1,526	1
Total Other Expenditures	3,169		1,961	1,208	1

Explanation:

1. *Additional staffing and travel costs for prisoner escorts related to the high custody population*

Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2011/2012 included SAP support, government air, and existing assets including equipment and information systems projects and major computer applications.

- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information technology projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2012.

04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 FTE	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
SAP support	340		340		
Government air	255		255		
Amortization–Existing assets at March 31, 2012	1,692		1,897	(205)	1
Interest expense	882		941	(59)	1
Total	**3,169**		**3,433**	**(264)**	

Explanation:

1. *Deferral/cancellation of projects in correctional centres due to project timelines*

Financial Information Section

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2011/12 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2011/12 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$ 427,743**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Justice Initiatives	2,219
- Internal Service Adjustments	2,513
- Transfer of Functions to: Children and Youth Opportunities	(1,530)
2011/12 ESTIMATE	**$ 430,945**

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1 Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation				
37	(a) Minister's Salary	37	37	-	
	(b) Executive Support				
637	Salaries	626	618	8	
95	Other Expenditures	129	109	20	
	(c) Policy Development and Analysis				
443	Salaries	371	397	(26)	
121	Other Expenditures	96	117	(21)	
	(d) Financial & Administrative Services				
1,388	Salaries	1,294	1,355	(61)	
375	Other Expenditures	456	444	12	
	(e) Human Resource Services				
	Salaries			0	
	Other Expenditures			0	
	(f) Computer Services				
562	Salaries	394	500	(106)	
636	Other Expenditures	482	435	47	
(79)	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	(79)	(50)	(29)	
4,215	**Subtotal 04-1**	**3,806**	**3,962**	**(156)**	

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-2 Criminal Justice				
	(a) Administration				
415	Salaries	385	372	13	
49	Other Expenditures	46	59	(13)	
	(b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service				
21,544	Salaries	20,359	19,652	707	
3,987	Other Expenditures	4,527	4,573	(46)	
762	Witness Programs	1,295	1,488	(193)	1
	(c) Provincial Policing				
113,672	Gross Expenditures	113,622	108,543	5,079	2
(2,000)	Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	
	(d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement				
1,854	Salaries	1,404	1,379	25	
699	Other Expenditures	488	464	24	
285	Programs	228	321	(93)	
	(e) Victim Services				
3,472	Salaries	3,323	3,285	38	
606	Other Expenditures	615	602	13	
240	Grants	239	218	21	
	(f) Compensation for Victims of Crime				
2,904	Other Expenditures	3,602	2,160	1,442	3
	(g) Law Enforcement Review Agency				
505	Salaries	457	444	13	
109	Other Expenditures	106	98	8	

1. *Prosecutions – Witness Programs - Variance is related to a decrease in court and police transcription fees.*
2. *Provincial Policing – Year-over-year increase in member salaries and operating expenses.*
3. *Compensation for Victims of Crime – Variance results from an increase in compensation payments and the provision for the long term liability.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	(h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
1,323	Salaries	1,009	945	64	
2,392	Other Expenditures	2,531	2,324	207	
	(i) Criminal Property Forfeiture				
440	Salaries	341	266	75	
334	Other Expenditures	321	265	56	
	(j) Manitoba Police Commission				
268	Salaries	90	0	90	4
195	Other Expenditures	204	4	200	4
	(k) Independent Investigation Unit				
217	Salaries	0	0	0	
596	Other Expenditures	1	6	(5)	
0	(l) Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry	2,362	0	2,362	5
154,868	**Subtotal 04-2**	**155,555**	**145,468**	**10,087**	

4. Manitoba Police Commission – Unit commenced operations in 2011/12.

5. Phoenix Sinclair Inquiry – The Inquiry commenced operations during the 2011/12 fiscal year.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-3 Civil Justice				
	(a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission				
1,532	Salaries	1,503	1,467	36	
447	Other Expenditures	492	522	(30)	
	(b) Legislative Counsel				
2,205	Salaries	2,181	2,111	70	
353	Other Expenditures	349	322	27	
85	(c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission	85	85	0	
	(d) Family Law				
1,705	Salaries	1,670	1,577	93	
169	Other Expenditures	177	184	-7	
	(e) Constitutional Law				
1,114	Salaries	1,051	979	72	
227	Other Expenditures	168	174	(6)	
	(f) Legal Aid Manitoba				
14,263	Salaries	13,644	12,992	652	
11,268	Other Expenditures	13,369	10,632	2,737	6
33,368	**Subtotal 04-3**	**34,689**	**31,045**	**3,644**	

6. Legal Aid Manitoba – Year-over-year increase in legal fees paid to the private bar and relocation of the Winnipeg office in 2011/12.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-4 Corrections				
	(a) Corporate Services				
2,161	Salaries	1,640	1,734	(94)	
670	Other Expenditures	682	726	(44)	
	(b) Adult Corrections				
113,011	Salaries	131,235	119,989	11,246	7
17,577	Other Expenditures	22,826	19,140	3,686	8
2,926	Programs and External Agencies	2,688	2,392	296	
(5)	Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(3)	(3)	-	
	(c) Youth Corrections				
39,286	Salaries	38,808	36,503	2,305	9
4,301	Other Expenditures	4,136	3,739	397	
1,280	Programs and External Agencies	1,312	1,192	120	
2,219	(d) Justice Initiatives	2,197	2,213	(16)	
183,426	**Subtotal 04-4**	**205,521**	**187,625**	**17,896**	

7. *Adult Corrections – Salaries – Variance is primarily due to increased staffing costs related to the high inmate population and facility expansions.*
8. *Adult Corrections – Operating – Variance is due to an increase in transportation, food, clothing, equipment and supplies related to high inmate population and facility expansions.*
9. *Youth Corrections – Salaries – Variance relates to the assignment of additional staff as a result of an increase in incidents as well as facility expansion at Agassiz Youth Centre.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-5 Courts				
	(a) Court Services				
5,377	Salaries	5,128	4,839	289	
2,687	Other Expenditures	2,355	2,073	282	
(357)	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	(357)	(280)	(77)	
	(b) Winnipeg Courts				
7,547	Salaries	7,472	7,497	-25	
1,266	Other Expenditures	1,385	1,371	14	
	(c) Regional Courts				
4,311	Salaries	4,398	4,377	21	
2,182	Other Expenditures	2,329	2,281	48	
	(d) Judicial Services				
17,684	Salaries	17,710	17,845	(135)	
2,095	Other Expenditures	2,280	2,150	130	
	(e) Sheriff Services				
6,882	Salaries	8,408	7,509	899	10
1,961	Other Expenditures	3,169	2,593	576	10
0	(f) Justice Initiatives	0	0	0	
51,635	**Subtotal 04-5**	**54,277**	**52,255**	**2,022**	
3,433	**04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets**	**3,169**	**2,546**	**623**	11
430,945	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**457,017**	**422,901**	**34,116**	

10. Sheriff Services – Salaries & Operating - Variance is primarily due to increased prisoner escorts related to high inmate population.

11. Costs Related to Capital Assets – Increase in the asset base by approximately $4 million with a resulting increase in amortization and interest expense.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

2011/12 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2011/12 Actual $(000s)	2010/11 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
		Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation				
4,215	(1)	Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation	3,806	3,962	(156)	
154,868	(2)	Criminal Justice	155,555	145,468	10,087	
33,368	(3)	Civil Justice	34,689	31,045	3,644	
183,426	(4)	Corrections	205,521	187,625	17,896	
51,635	(5)	Courts	54,277	52,255	2,022	
3,433	(6)	Costs Related To Capital Assets	3,169	2,546	623	
430,945		**Total**	**457,017**	**422,901**	**34,116**	

Manitoba Justice

Revenue Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 with comparative figures for the previous year

Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2011/12	Estimate 2011/12	Variance	Explanation Number
			GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
435	436	1	Aboriginal Court Worker Program	436	435	1	
563	579	16	Child Centered Family Justice Fund	579	562	17	
4,801	4,761	(40)	Legal Aid Agreement	4,761	4,760	1	
1,084	1,452	368	Special Projects	1,452	916	536	1
6,433	6,432	(1)	Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement	6,432	6,433	(1)	
13,316	**13,660**	**344**	**Sub-Total**	**13,660**	**13,106**	**554**	
			OTHER REVENUE				
477	480	3	Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre)	480	486	(6)	
2,772	2,651	(121)	Cost Recovery from Municipalities	2,651	2,820	(169)	
5,238	5,310	72	Cost Recovery from Victims' Assistance Fund	5,310	5,452	(142)	
587	326	(261)	Escheats to the Crown	326	50	276	2
30,550	30,579	29	Fines and Costs	30,579	34,256	(3,677)	3
8,841	8,836	(5)	Law Fees	8,836	7,418	1,418	4
3,108	4,000	892	Sundry	4,000	3,057	943	5
51,573	**52,182**	**609**	**Sub-Total**	**52,182**	**53,539**	**(1,357)**	
64,889	**65,842**	**953**	**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**65,842**	**66,645**	**(803)**	

Explanation Number:

1. ***Special Projects - $536 Over Estimate and $368 Over 2010/2011 Actual***
   Increase in case load and special projects relating to the Intensive Rehabilitative Custody Supervision Program and extension of the FASD program until October 2012

2. ***Escheats to the Crown - $276 Over Estimate and $261 Under 2010/2011 Actual***
   Write-off of large unclaimed estates held by The Public Trustee

3. ***Fines and Costs – $3,677 Under Estimate***
   Decrease in the volume of photo enforcement tickets

4. ***Law Fees – $1,418 Over Estimate***
   Increase in the value of probated estates upon which the fee is assessed

5. ***Sundry - $943 Over Estimate and $892 Over 2010/2011 Actual***
   Primarily increase in volume of immigration & federal prisoners being held, increased per diems for the new Women's Correctional Centre and increased family allowance payments associated with volume of youth in custody

Manitoba Justice

Historical Information

Five Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)

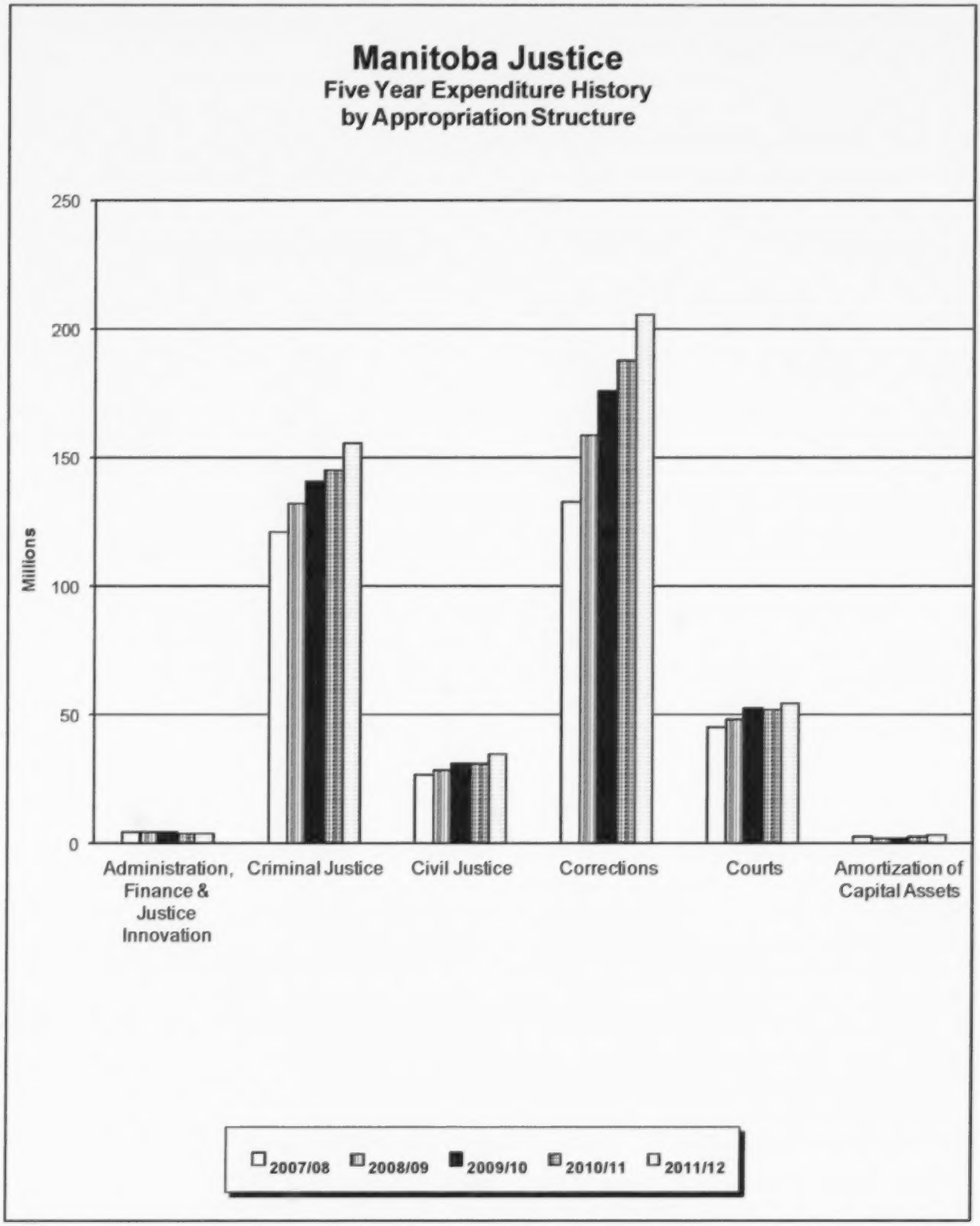
For Years Ending March 31, 2007 to March 31, 2012

APPROPRIATION	Actual/^Adjusted Expenditures									
	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)
04-1 Admin., Finance & Justice Innovation	41.00	4,181	41.00	4,295	40.00	4,311	40.00	3,962	40.32	3,806
04-2 Criminal Justice	279.30	121,206	294.30	132,194	296.30	141,051	337.80	145,468	356.80	155,555
04-3 Civil Justice	211.50	26,470	67.00	28,242	67.00	30,595	68.00	31,045	68.00	34,689
04-4 Corrections	1,405.23	132,962	1,501.64	159,028	1,629.16	176,264	1,713.12	187,625	1,909.67	205,521
04-5 Courts	471.80	45,067	478.80	48,059	485.80	52,388	493.80	52,255	500.22	54,277
04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets		2,194		2,127		2,038		2,546		3,169
Total	**2,408.83**	**332,080**	**2,382.74**	**373,945**	**2,518.26**	**406,647**	**2,652.72**	**422,901**	**2,875.01**	**457,017**

Note: The 2007/2008 position count for Civil Justice reflects the inclusion of Legal Aid Manitoba positions which were excluded in 2008/2009 and after due to their Crown corporation status.

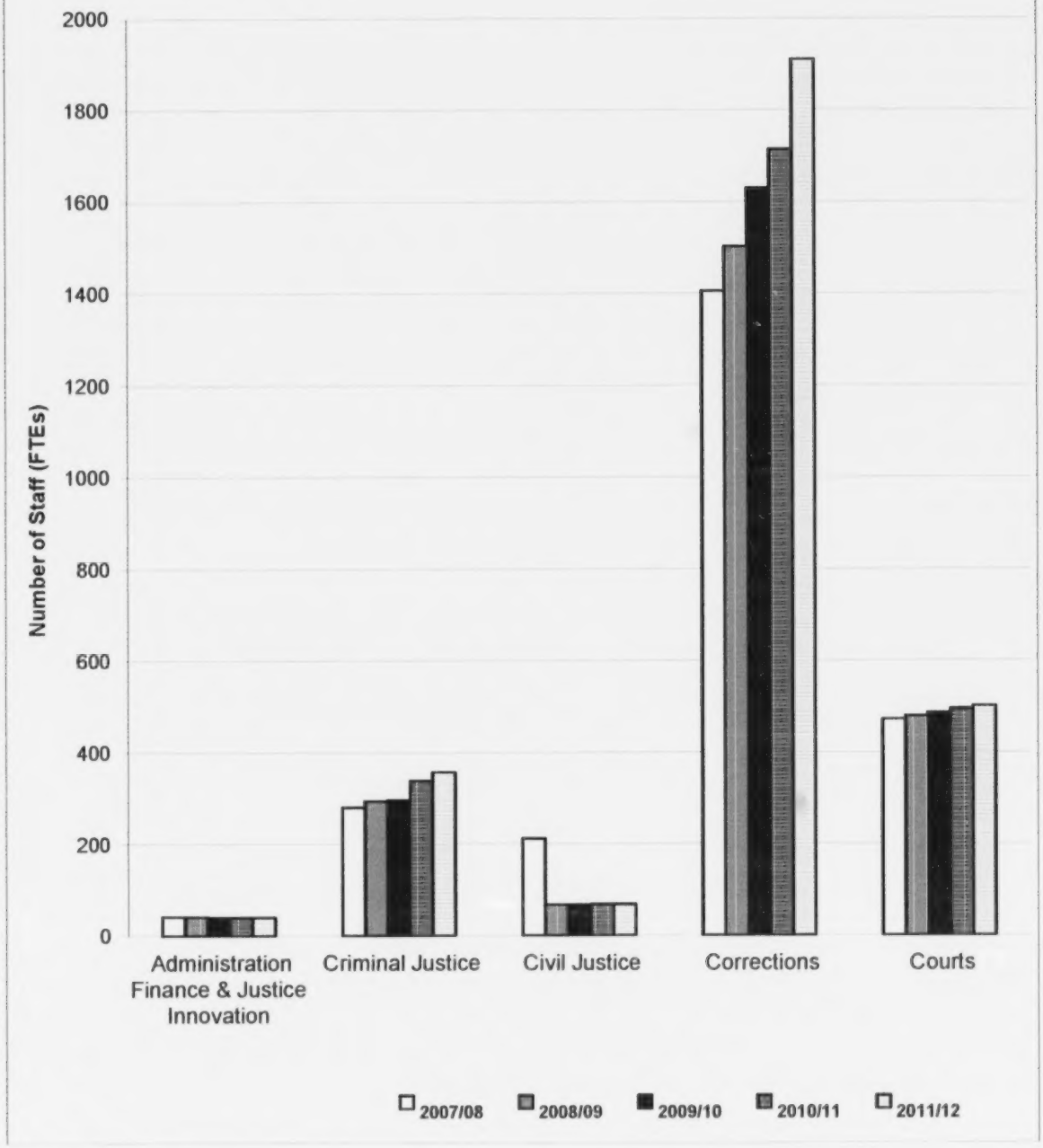
Note: Actual expenditures for 2008/2009 and thereafter reflect the inclusion of the full annual cost of employee pension liability.

Note: All years reflect the reorganization of non-core youth community justice programming from Corrections to Children and Youth Opportunities department.

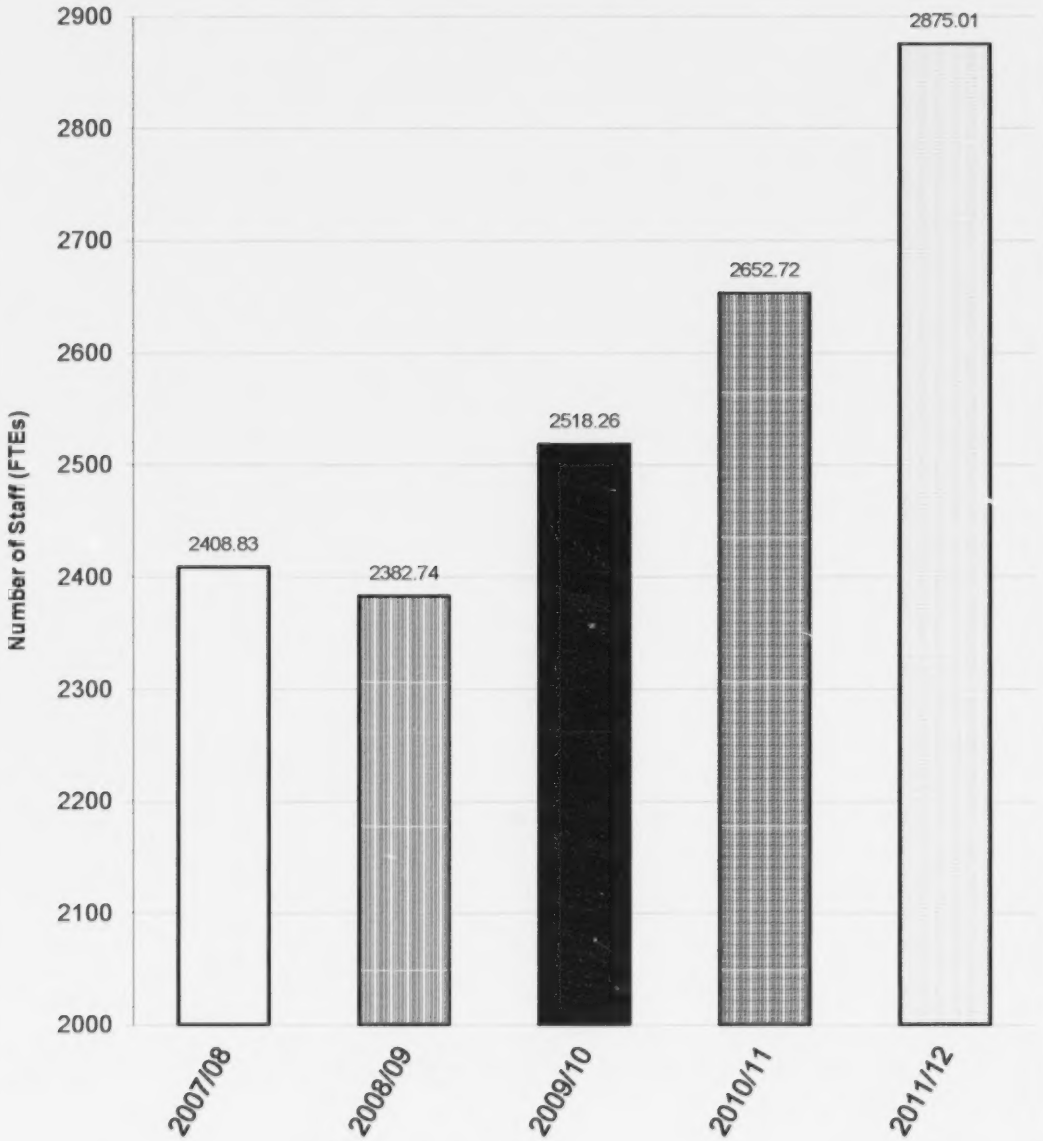

Manitoba Justice
Five Year Expenditure History
by Appropriation Structure
250
200
150
100
50
0
Millions
Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
Criminal Justice
Civil Justice
Corrections
Courts
Amortization of Capital Assets
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12

Manitoba Justice

Five Year Staffing History by Operating Divisions



Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
(Total Department)



Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2011/2012 reporting year. This is the sixth year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a performance measurement section, in a standardized format, in their annual reports.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

For more information on performance reporting and the Manitoba government, visit www.manitoba.ca/performance.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent, but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated vision of *"a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, trusted, effective and understood."*

Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters that the system must handle.

Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the table below. The Department of Justice is continuing to review and develop its performance measures.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(1) Safer communities, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.	Strong and effective policing enhances safety in Manitoba communities. Manitoba Justice directly funds the RCMP provincial police services and the Manitoba government provides grants to support major municipal police forces.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba was second highest among the provinces in 2000, with 187 police officers per 100,000 population.	In the 2011 calendar year, Manitoba had the second highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada with 207 per 100,000 population. See Figure 1, page 64.	Manitoba has maintained a ranking of second or third highest among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2007 – 2011). The actual per capita number has increased from 187 to 207 since 2000.	Policing has been strengthened throughout the province with funding for a significant number of additional police officers to serve Winnipeg, Brandon, rural and northern Manitoba. This year Manitoba entered into a new 20-year agreement with the RCMP to provide provincial policing services. The new agreement strengthens governance and provides greater financial accountability and measures to monitor and contain costs over time. To meet our commitments under this agreement and to provide solid support for provincial police services in the interest of public safety, investments in provincial police will increase by 3.4%, or $3.8 million.
(2) Safer communities, by measuring the number of operations in problem properties (including drug, sniff and prostitution houses) closed by the Public Safety Investigations Unit (PSIU).	Manitoba enacted *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act* to target properties that continually and habitually present problems of public safety. These problem properties include fortified buildings, places where drugs are sold or used, alcohol is sold without a licence, sniff is made available, prostitution and related activities are taking place, children are being sexually abused or exploited, or unlawful firearms, weapons or explosives are being stored.	*The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* came into force on February 19, 2002. Thirty-six operations were closed in 2003, the first full year of operations for the PSIU.	In the 2011 calendar year, 45 operations in problem properties were closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, p. 64.	The number of operations closed has been increasing over the past five years. From the 2002 establishment of the PSIU through to the end of the 2011calendar year, over 500 operations in problem properties have been closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, page 64.	Manitoba's *Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* has established a national precedent in reclaiming the safety and security of neighbourhoods plagued by drugs, prostitution and solvent abuse. A number of Canadian jurisdictions have developed similar legislation based on Manitoba's example.

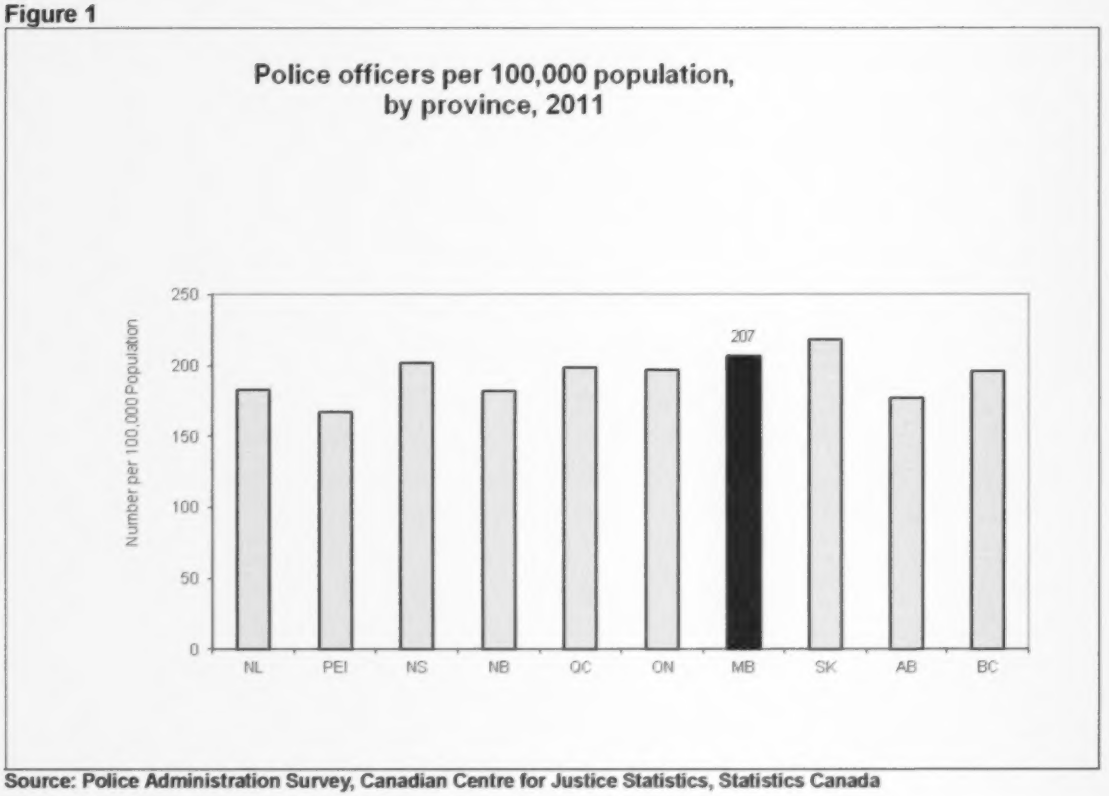
What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(3) Aboriginal justice, by measuring the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs.	Making justice processes more respectful of Aboriginal cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice. First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive.	The federal First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was established in 1991.	An estimated 30 per cent[13] of Manitoba's First Nations communities were receiving funding under the FNPP for the 2011 calendar year.	Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing. Estimated percentages only, however, are available at this time.	During 2011/2012 the RCMP under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) policed ten First Nations communities. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service – a standalone First Nations police service – was policing 5 First Nations in Manitoba in 2011. Future expansion of First Nations policing in Manitoba is contingent on renewed availability of federal funding.
(4) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba adult incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba's adult incarceration rate for 2010/2011 was higher than the national average (141 per 100,000 adults) and increased 6% from the previous year.	Manitoba's 2010/2011 adult incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 212 inmates in custody per 100,000 adult population. See Figure 3, page 65.	Manitoba has had the highest or second highest rate among the provinces in the past five years.	In order to manage increasing offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities. Construction was completed on the expansion of Milner Ridge (Phase 2) and the new Women's Correctional Centre in Headingley. Expansion planned for The Pas and Headingley are slated for completion in 2012.
(5) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba youth incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is committed to strengthening sanctions for serious youth crime, particularly crimes of violence.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. A national youth incarceration rate was not available for the most recent year	Manitoba's 2010/2011 youth incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 28 young persons in custody per 10,000 youth population. See Figure 4, page 65.	Manitoba has maintained the second or third highest rate among the provinces in the past five years (2007-2011).	The Minister of Justice continued to advocate for national action to amend the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* to deal more effectively with repeat young offenders and youth motor vehicle theft offenders during 2011/2012.

[13] Manitoba Justice is working with the federal government's RCMP Aboriginal Policing Directorate to refine the methodology for calculating annual percentages.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(6) Maintaining the integrity of the justice system, particularly access to justice, by measuring the average time from first appearance to disposition in Provincial Court.[14]	A core element of the department's mission is to provide mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters. Time to disposition is a measure of the justice system's capacity to resolve matters in a reasonable amount of time. This indicator measures the average amount of time it takes to dispose of a criminal charge, not including charges where a warrant for arrest was issued by the court.	2006/2007 marked the first year that data became available for this indicator. Courts Division continues to refine the methodology.	For 2010/2011 average time to disposition was 187 days. 2011/2012 data will be available when it is published in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba, 2011-2012.* See Figure 5, page 66.	As a result of a methodology change the statistical data for 2010/2011 is not comparable to previous years.	Process reviews, improved procedures and information technology are being employed to address the growing legal complexity of cases in the justice system. Led by the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, the internationally recognized Front End Project has achieved success in fast-tracking domestic violence cases through the justice system. The project was expanded in 2008 and now includes all adult matters and all youth out-of-custody matters.

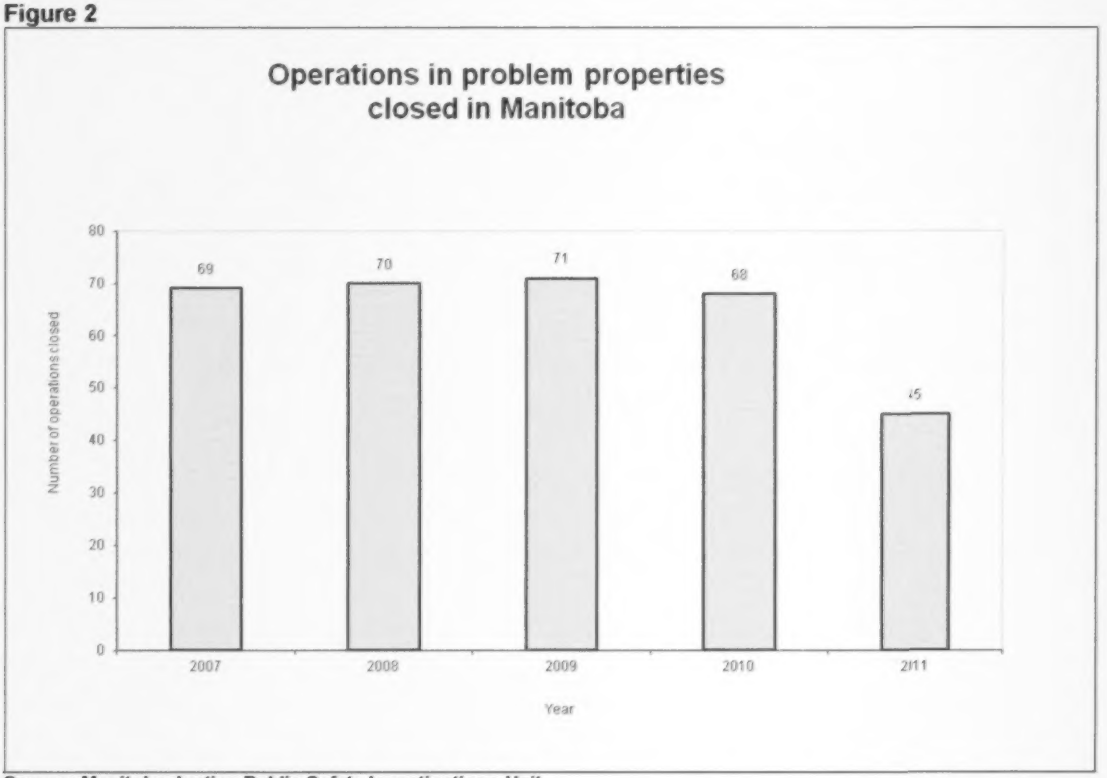
[14] More detailed information on this indicator is provided in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba* - available on the Provincial Court of Manitoba's website at http://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/pr/provincial_court.html.

Figure 1



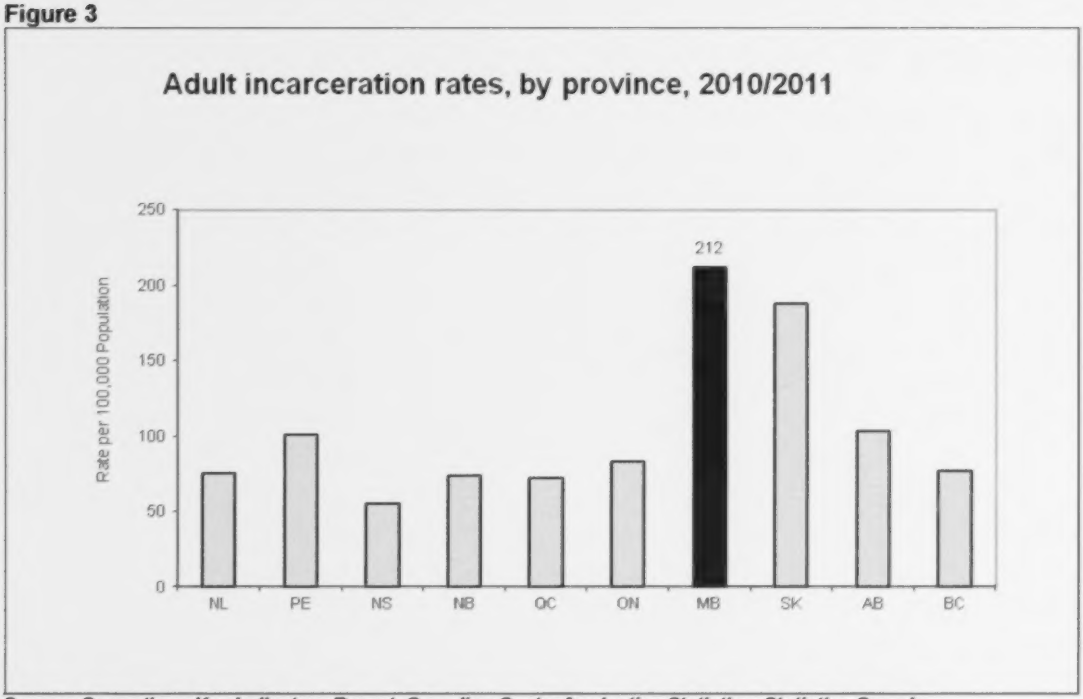
Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 2



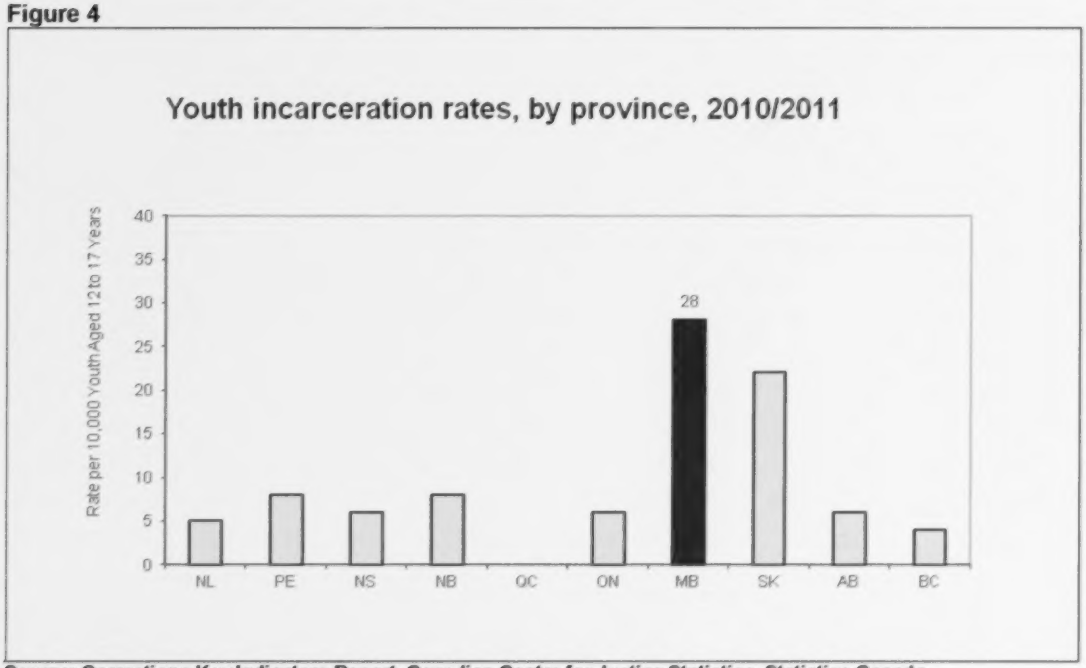
Source: Manitoba Justice Public Safety Investigations Unit

Figure 3



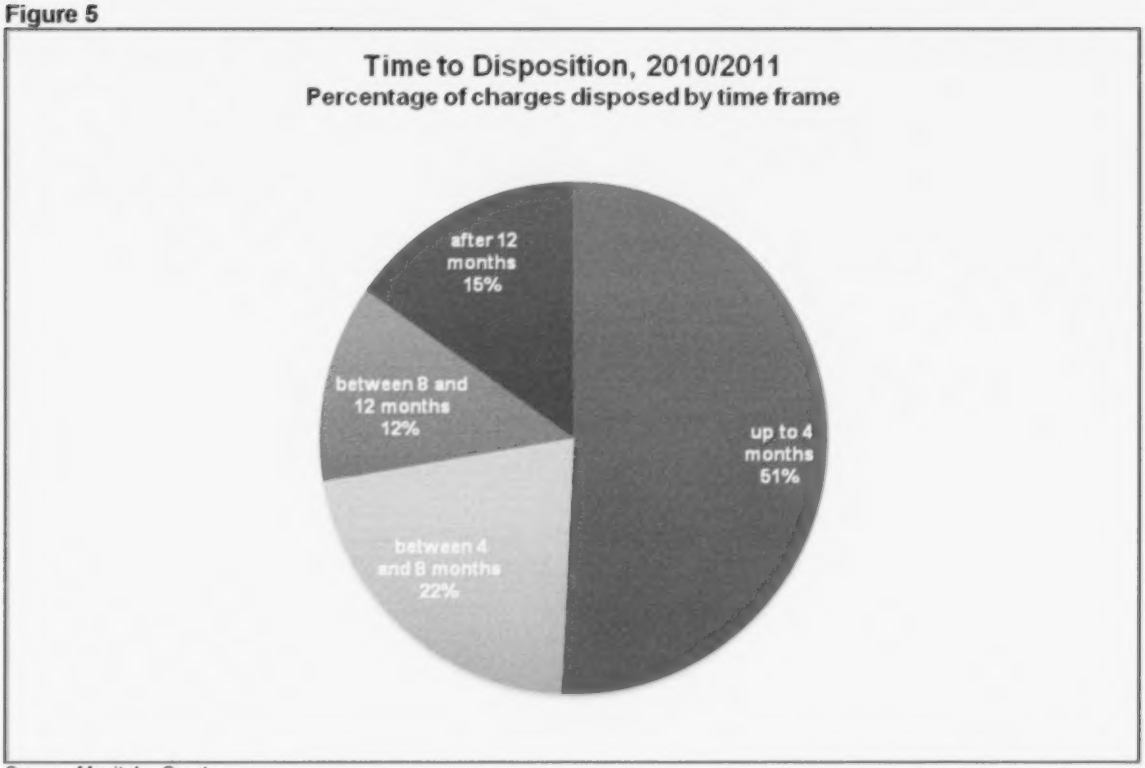
Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 4



Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 5


Time to Disposition, 2010/2011
Percentage of charges disposed by time frame
after 12 months 15%
between 8 and 12 months 12%
between 4 and 8 months 22%
up to 4 months 51%

Source: Manitoba Courts

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act came into effect in April 2007. This law gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Manitoba public service, and strengthens protection from reprisal. The act builds on protections already in place under other statutes, as well as collective bargaining rights, policies, practices and processes in the Manitoba public service.

Wrongdoing under the act may be: contravention of federal or provincial legislation; an act or omission that endangers public safety, public health or the environment; gross mismanagement; or, knowingly directing or counseling a person to commit a wrongdoing. The act is not intended to deal with routine operational or administrative matters.

A disclosure made by an employee in good faith, in accordance with the act, and with a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has been or is about to be committed is considered to be a disclosure under the act, whether or not the subject matter constitutes wrongdoing. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine if action is required under the act, and must be reported in a department's annual report in accordance with Section 18 of the act.

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Justice, The Public Trustee, Civil Legal Services, and Legal Aid Manitoba for fiscal year 2011/2012:

Information Required Annually **(per Section 18 of the act)**	**Fiscal Year 2011/2012**
The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. *Subsection 18(2)(a)*	**NIL**
The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. *Subsection 18(2)(b)*	**NIL**
In the case of an investigation that results in a finding of wrongdoing, a description of the wrongdoing and any recommendations or corrective actions taken in relation to the wrongdoing, or the reasons why no corrective action was taken. *Subsection 18(2)(c)*	**NIL**

Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2011/2012, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions ($1,645), the co-operative justice system ($448) and the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Project, or M^3P ($1,900). This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2011/12 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2011/12 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$3,448**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Capital Assets – Internal Service Adjustments	**749**
2011/12 ESTIMATE	**$4,197**

Capital Investment

Actual 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Actual 2010/11 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
3,993	4,197	(204)	1	2,570	1,423	2

Explanations:

1. *Variance is primarily due to the deferral/cancellation of projects in correctional centres due to project timelines.*
2. *Variance is primarily due to the acceleration of expenditures for the Manitoba Maintenance Management Project (M^3P) as the project neared completion.*

Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funding is allocated from the Enabling Appropriation (26-3). Actual expenditures for 2011/12 are recorded in Justice (Corrections) and beginning in 2012/13 will be recorded in the sub-appropriations of both Justice and Children and Youth Opportunities on the basis of administrative responsibility outlined below.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Aboriginal justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

2011/2012 Justice Initiatives Projects and Allocations

Justice Programs: $(000s)

Aboriginal Justice Strategy – This project supports the expansion of the First Nations Community Justice Worker Program within Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) communities and the development of similar programs in Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) and Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) communities. The MKO First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS) that provides the template for expansion offers restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. 2011/2012 funding: $600

Electronic Monitoring – This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg. 2011/2012 funding: $85

New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. 2011/2012 funding: $177

Onashowewin – This community-based Aboriginal justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. 2011/2012 funding: $250

Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans – The SafetyAid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program, funded jointly by Justice and Healthy Living, helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a SafetyAid team and SafetyAid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. 2011/2012 funding: $150

Children and Youth Opportunities Programs:

Crime Prevention – The Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. It also funds an annual symposium. Total 2011/2012 funding: $60

Lighthouses – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. The province funded 38 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 33 sites in rural Manitoba in 2011/2012. Annual funding for each site is $12. 2011/2012 funding: $782

Safe Schools Manitoba – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, Manitoba Children and Youth Opportunities, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. 2011/2012 funding: $66

Justice Initiatives Fund

Allocated 2011/12 $(000s)	Estimate 2011/12 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Allocated 2010/11 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
2,219	2,250	(31)	1	2,228	(9)	1

Explanation:

1. *Based on the above noted approvals, total allocations of $2,219 were made to Manitoba Justice. Actual expenditures, however, were $2,197 and these details are provided in the JIF table in Corrections division. The balance of available funds ($31) remained unallocated at year-end. Allocations vary from year to year depending on the projects approved in the Estimates.*

Five Year Funding Allocation Summary

2007/08 $(000s)	2008/09 $(000s)	2009/10 $(000s)	2010/11 $(000s)	2011/12 $(000s)
2,071	2,031	2,168	2,228	2,219

Sustainable Development

Section 12 (1) of *The Sustainable Development Act* requires each provincial government department to include information in its annual report about the progress made incorporating sustainable development into its activities. This section of the annual report is intended to identify the department's sustainability in relation to the principles and guidelines of the act, as well as the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals and guidelines.

Principles and Guidelines

The Sustainable Development Act identifies seven principles and six guidelines to determine the sustainability of an activity. The seven principles of sustainable development are: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility. The six guidelines of sustainable development are: efficient uses of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities. Here are a few examples of how Manitoba Justice incorporated sustainable development principles and guidelines into its activities for the 2011/2012 fiscal year.

Shared Responsibility and Understanding

Shared responsibility and understanding is a principle that illustrates actions taken to foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. Actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

The department's Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy and various Aboriginal justice initiatives and programs exemplify how the department regularly incorporates the principle of shared responsibility and understanding into its ongoing program activities with other levels of government, First Nations communities, non-profit organizations, and Crown corporations. Additional examples include:

- The Manitoba Domestic Violence Death Review Committee completed reviewing its first domestic violence homicide case to see what can be learned from it with the goal to prevent future tragedies from occurring. The committee included representatives from Manitoba Justice Victim Services, Prosecutions and Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Manitoba Women's Advisory Council, Winnipeg Police Service, RCMP and RESOLVE, a regional family violence research network.
- Corrections expanded its integrated Gang Response and Suppression Program (GRASP) that brings the police, prosecutions and corrections together to coordinate an intensive community risk management plan that includes curfew monitoring, ongoing intensive supervision of gang members on probation and required reporting to respond to breaches of non-compliant offenders to the court.

Prevention

The principle of prevention illustrates actions taken to foster an anticipatory and precautionary approach to decision making with the goal of identifying possible adverse effects on the economy, environment, health or society in advance and preventing or mitigating effects that pose as a threat.

Ongoing Justice programs such as the Public Safety Investigative Unit, the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit and Corrections Spotlight initiative are some examples of how our department has regularly provided sustainable crime prevention initiatives with the goal of creating safer communities for Manitobans. Highlights that furthered the principle of prevention to enhance public safety in 2011/2012 are outlined below:

- *The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicle Control Act* came into full effect on January 1, 2012, as a tool to combat crime with new rules that requires permits or licences to have or sell body armour, and to drive or own fortified vehicles.

- Amendments were made under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Amendment and Criminal Property Forfeiture Amendment Act* to create another crime fighting tool that expanded the role of investigators enforcing *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*, further allowing community safety orders to be considered as evidence in a civil forfeiture application under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act*.
- Profits obtained through successful seizures of property under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* were reinvested to support crime prevention activities, law enforcement agencies, and compensation for victims of crime.
- The Policy Development & Analysis Branch led the development and assisted in the implementation of *The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act*, which allows protection orders to keep abusers away from victims of human trafficking and sexually exploited children and allows victims of human trafficking to sue for compensation.

Global Responsibility

Global responsibility is a principle that is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems. Some examples for the 2011/2012 fiscal year include:

- The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba attended the annual federal, provincial, territorial (FPT) justice ministers' meeting to discuss many topics including: more equitable funding formula for legal aid, expanded federal support for drug-treatment and mental-health courts, continuation and expansion of the First Nations Policing Program; mandatory minimum sentences for premeditated knife crimes and new stand alone offences for carjacking and home invasions with sentences that reflect the seriousness of the crimes.
- In efforts to make communities safer, the department signed an agreement with six other provinces to share information in civil forfeiture cases where the proceeds of crime are being pursued. The other provinces involved are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- Corrections continued its partnership with Nova Scotia to implement the ongoing pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders.

Access to Information

Manitoba Justice provides information to the general public in a variety of ways including but not limited to news releases, the Courts, publications, processing requests under *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA), *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA), and its website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice. The following information upgrades were made to the department's website during the year:

- A website was launched to pay traffic tickets and provincial fines online at http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/fines/index.html
- The department set up a website for the Inquiry to examine the circumstances surrounding the death of Phoenix Sinclair at http://www.phoenixsinclairinquiry.ca/
- Corrections recidivism rates were added to the website for public viewing at http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/criminal/corrections/index.html#recidivism
- With Manitoba Human Rights Commission as the host for the 2012 The Canadian Association of Statutory Human Rights Agencies (CASHRA) conference, a website was set up at http://www.cashra2012.ca/index-en.htm to inform and invite participants. CASHRA is the national association of Canada's statutory agencies charged with administering federal, provincial and territorial human rights legislation.

Integrated Decision Making and Planning

This guideline is defined as actions taken to encourage and facilitate decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Ongoing Justice programs such as Legislative Counsel, Civil Legal Services and Constitutional Law exemplify the department's commitment to this principle by having an integral role creating acts of legislation and related policies initiated by the Government of Manitoba.

The following are some highlights of the department's cross-sectoral work during the year:

- The Justice Innovation group was created in 2011 to work with partners across the Department of Justice, the Judiciary, Police, Legal Aid and the private defence bar to develop and implement changes that will achieve improvements in the criminal justice system.

- Victim Services established a new Family Liaison Contact to assist the families of missing and murdered women and persons. The Family Liaison Contact will work alongside investigative members of the Manitoba Integrated Task Force on Missing and Murdered Exploited Persons – Project Devote. Established by the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Service, Project Devote is a two-pronged approach to address unsolved historical homicides and missing person cases, where foul play is suspected, involving exploited and at risk persons.

- The department worked with and provided funding to the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Service for an integrated Warrant Enforcement Unit that targets high-risk fugitives and reduces the number of criminals on the streets with outstanding warrants for their arrest.

- The department provided funding to open five new Lighthouses (an initiative of Neighbourhoods Alive!) for St. Theresa Point, Sandy Bay First Nation, Sioux Valley First Nation, Wabowden and Elwick Village in Winnipeg. Lighthouses help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours.

Sustainable principles and guidelines, including but not limited to integrated decision making and planning, and efficient use of resources are further demonstrated in the department's procurement practices.

Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals that were established in 2002. The following occurred in the 2011/2012 fiscal year:

1. Education, Training and Awareness

To increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement practices, Manitoba Justice continued with the provision of an online sustainable development intranet page that is used as a reference guide for department staff. The website covers a variety of sustainable development topics including legislative requirements, sustainable business practices that relate to the department's action plan, reports, green choice products and resources.

2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection

To protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment; the department continued recycling waste paper, beverage cans, plastic, books, cardboard, toner cartridges, furniture and equipment to reduce solid waste sent to landfills.

To further minimize the waste of paper, the department continued best practices of scanning, storing and

sending documents in electronic form; replacing paper based business magazines and news papers with online subscriptions, printing and copying double-sided when possible, and scheduling, corresponding and reporting by email. To replace substantial paper-based mailings, Manitoba Justice continued the practice of referring the general public to its internet site to obtain more information about the department's programs, initiatives and reports, and its intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions

To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. In 2011/2012, the department increased its number of environmentally friendly vehicles by 21 for a total of 74, representing 55 per cent of its leased fleet. Fifty-five of the 74 environmentally friendly vehicles were equipped to use E85 ethanol fuel, five were electric hybrids that run on a combination of electricity and gas, and the remaining 14 were diesel models that can run on biodiesel fuel.

In efforts to substitute regular fossil fuels with ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department continued the practice of using various types of fuels and electricity as an alternate energy source for the department's owned and leased vehicles and equipment. Of the grand total 565,050 litres of fuel purchased in the 2011/2012 fiscal year, the department consumed 24 per cent E10 ethanol fuel, 19 per cent diesel and 57 per cent regular unleaded gas.

Further contributions are made by the department to reduce fossil fuel consumption by encouraging staff to annually participate in the National Commuter Challenge and by continuing the use of walker and cyclist couriers for deliveries within downtown Winnipeg.

4. Resource Conservation

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises, the department continued working with Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation to ensure Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ standards were used where feasible in construction projects for Justice facilities. This year, the new Women's Correctional Centre in Headingley was completed in accordance with Silver LEED standards.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department purchased products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain post-consumer waste, are remanufactured, reusable or recyclable. Where possible, the department also purchased products that are non-toxic, biodegradable, energy efficient and use minimal packaging.

This year, the department maintained its high averages of green purchases for office paper (98 per cent green), hygiene tissue paper (100 per cent), caulk, glue and tape (99.6 per cent), computer furniture (98 per cent), garbage bags (74 per cent), rags and wipes (97 per cent), and institutional chairs (93 percent). Eighty three percent of all file cabinets, thirty-four per cent of all filing supplies and thirty-two per cent of cleaning implements purchased by the department were also green purchases.

5. Community Economic Development

One of the provincial government's objectives is to foster and sustain community economic development by increasing the participation of Aboriginal peoples and suppliers in the provision of goods and services to departments. This year Manitoba Justice nearly tripled its support by purchasing $1.7 million dollars of various goods and services from Aboriginal businesses

Another objective of community economic development is to increase the participation of small businesses, community-based businesses and co-ops in Manitoba. The department regularly supports local businesses when purchasing incidental items that are not controlled or stocked by central agencies.

Appendix I

In accordance with Schedule R of Order-In-Council 19/2012 dated January 13, 2012, as amended by OIC 43/2012, OIC 69/2012 and OIC 81/2012, the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:

The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicle Control Act
The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act
The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Correctional Services Act
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Court Security Act
The Crime Prevention Foundation Act
The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act
The Cross-Border Policing Act
The Crown Attorneys Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Discriminatory Business Practices Act
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act
The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act
The Escheats Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act [Division VI of Part 1]
The Executive Government Organization Act [Subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
The Expropriation Act
The Family Property Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Fortified Buildings Act
The Gunshot and Stab Wounds Mandatory Reporting Act
The Human Rights Code
The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Department of Justice Act
The Justice for Victims of Child Pornography Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Manitoba Act
The Lobbyists Registration Act
The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]
The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act
The Police Services Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Proceedings against the Crown Act
The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Regulations Act
The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act
The International Sale of Goods Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Interprovincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
The Vacant Property Act
The Victims' Bill of Rights
The Witness Security Act

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:

The Age of Majority Act
An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds
The Apportionment Act
The Arbitration Act
The Blood Test Act
The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
The Builders' Liens Act
The Civil Remedies against Organized Crime Act
The Class Proceedings Act
The Controverted Elections Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)
The Defamation Act
The Dependants Relief Act
The Distress Act
The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
The Equality of Status Act
The Executions Act
The Factors Act
The Family Maintenance Act
The Fatal Accidents Act
The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
The Fraudulent Conveyances Act
The Frustrated Contracts Act
The Garage Keepers Act
The Garnishment Act
The Gold Clauses Act
The Guarantors' Liability Act
The Health Care Directives Act
The Homesteads Act

The Hotel Keepers Act
The Infants' Estates Act
The Interpretation Act
The International Trusts Act
The Intestate Succession Act
The Judgments Act
The Law of Property Act
The Limitation of Actions Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
The Marine Insurance Act
The Married Women's Property Act
The Mental Health Act (Part 9)
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act
The Mortgage Act
The Newspapers Act
The Nuisance Act
The Occupiers' Liability Act
The Official Securities Act
The Parental Responsibility Act
The Parents' Maintenance Act
The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
The Petty Trespasses Act
The Powers of Attorney Act
The Presumption of Death Act
The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act
The Repair Shops Act
The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
The Sale of Good Act
The Sand and Gravel Act
The Short Forms Act
The Soldiers' Estates Act
The Stable Keepers Act
The Survivorship Act
The Threshers' Liens Act
The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
The Trustee Act
The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
The Use of Animals to Shield Unlawful Activities Act
The Warehousemen's Liens Act
The Wills Act

Appendix II

Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba

Winnipeg

Appendix III

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix IV

Court Centres and Circuit Court locations within Manitoba – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of court centres and circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Killarney
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Camperville
- Roblin

Flin Flon
- Cranberry Portage
- Snow Lake

Minnedosa
- Neepawa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden
- Carman

Portage la Prairie
- Amaranth
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Emerson
- Garden Hill
- Gimli
- Lac du Bonnet
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi
- Poplar River
- Powerview (formerly Pine Falls)
- St. Martin
- St. Theresa Point
- Teulon

Steinbach
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden

Winnipeg – 408 York Avenue
- Altona
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Fisher Branch
- Lundar
- Manitoba Youth Centre
- Morris
- Peguis
- Stonewall

Winnipeg – St. Boniface

Winnipeg – Summary Convictions Court

Appendix V

The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:

Manitoba Government Inquiry
1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
1430 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2825

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
3rd Floor – 408 York Ave.
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-0024

Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
1110 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2878

Civil Legal Services
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0899

Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0679

Corrections Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-7804

Court of Queen's Bench
Main Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 204-945-0344
Criminal: 204-945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 204-945-0344
Administration: 204-945-0980

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0504

Criminal Justice Division
1430 – 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-8042

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3739

Family Law
1230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0268

Human Resource Services
1130 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-3204

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
204-945-3007

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-8667

Law Reform Commission
432 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
4th Floor - 287 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0B9
204-985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-5758

Maintenance Enforcement
225 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-7133

Manitoba Police Commission
1802 – 155 Carlton St.
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-948-1400

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
204-945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3454

The Public Trustee
155 Carlton Street – Suite 500
Winnipeg MB R3C 5R9
204-945-2700

Review Board
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-2107

Summary Convictions Court
100 – 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-3156

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3594

Victim Services
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6851
1-866-484-2846

La version intégrale du rapport annuel de Justice Manitoba n'existe qu'en anglais. Toutefois, un résumé en français du rapport figure dans la section d'introduction du présent imprimé et également sur le site Web du ministère à l'adresse suivante: www.gov.mb.ca/justice/index.fr.html.

An English version of this *Annual Report* can be found on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.